

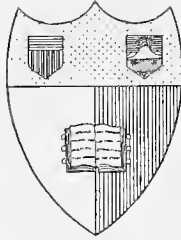
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The Times-Hiragune
PRESENTS

LOUISIANA

A Text Book on the Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural,
Live Stock, Produce, Lumber & Mineral Resources
and Advantages of a Great State




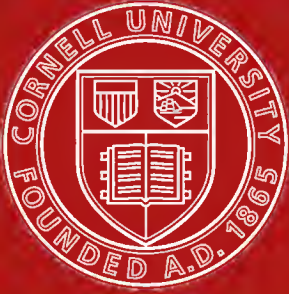


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LOUISIANA

A TEXT BOOK

on the

Industrial, Commercial, Financial, Agricultural, Live
Stock, Produce, Lumber and Mineral
Resources, and Advantages of
a Great State.

A Detailed Description of the Business and Agricultural
Conditions of Those Parishes of Louisiana That Have
Joined Together in an Earnest and Well Planned Move-
ment to Stimulate, Direct and Maintain the Growth of
the State in a Manner Proportionate to Her Resources,
Opportunities and Advantages.

THE C. LAGARDE CO. LTD.



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PUBLISHED BY

The Times-Picayune

NEW ORLEANS

LOUISIANA



THE word at the head of this page means more today than it has ever meant. It is a word to conjure with—a word full of magic and power.

Never before have the people of the State begun to realize what wonderful possibilities this Louisiana possesses. Never before have they regarded the opportunities the State offers them with open eyes and open mind.

The agriculturists of the State have climbed out of the old ruts, and have pulled the plow out after them. They are laying off new lines, and more effective ones.

It is not sufficient for them to know that their fathers and grandfathers farmed in such and such a manner. What was good enough for the older generation is not good enough for them. They are sending their boys to agricultural colleges, so that they can find out how to do things, and why they are done. They are attending the lectures of the farm demonstration agents, and are going home and trying out the things they have heard. Their boys are raising fine hogs and cattle; their girls are taking prizes in canning clubs, pig clubs and for fine poultry. Every farmer's wife is learning how to make the best possible butter. Families which once dragged through the weary days, with little hope for the future and nothing pleasant in the past, are shipping things by parcel post, and are drawing together into delightful communities, with any amount of pleasure in life and with the farm growing steadily more and more profitable, and more and more attractive to young and old.

Orchards are being planted, as never before. Better stock, better roads, better fences, better homes, better marketing conditions, mark the progress of the State along agricultural lines.

Louisiana, the land of splendid timber resources, pine and cypress and hard-woods of many kinds, which are keeping the wheels turning all over the State! Louisiana, where the great land reclamation movement has done so much to bring untouched acres to the hand of the farmer and the stock-raiser. Louisiana, where great manufacturing enterprises are established and where the number is constantly augmented.

And with the splendid port of New Orleans offering such facilities for export and import as are rarely found in any city; where the handling of cotton and grain and fruit and coffee have been reduced to an exact science. Never was there such a prospect before the man who would establish himself in some home where his fortunes would grow as they have never grown before.

All over the State one feels the impetus of a new spirit, the thrill and push of new ambitions and greater enthusiasms. It would be impossible to come within reach of such influences and not be conscious that great things are being done, and that the Louisiana of tomorrow will be a bigger and better State than the Louisiana of today.

Along with everything else, education is growing and spreading its borders; and churches and schools are being established in every hidden nook and corner, with their splendid uplift for the boys and girls of the land.

Every year that passes adds to the attractiveness of this State as a home and a place in which to take up the battle of life.

Do you feel the push? Have you realized what the State is doing? If not, read this book and you will be prouder of the State you love when you see her advantages and her possibilities set down in black and white.

D. D. MOORE,

Editor and Manager The Times-Picayune

LOUISIANA.

THE LAND THAT HAS MADE GOOD, AND WILL BE THE NATION'S RICHEST INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSET.

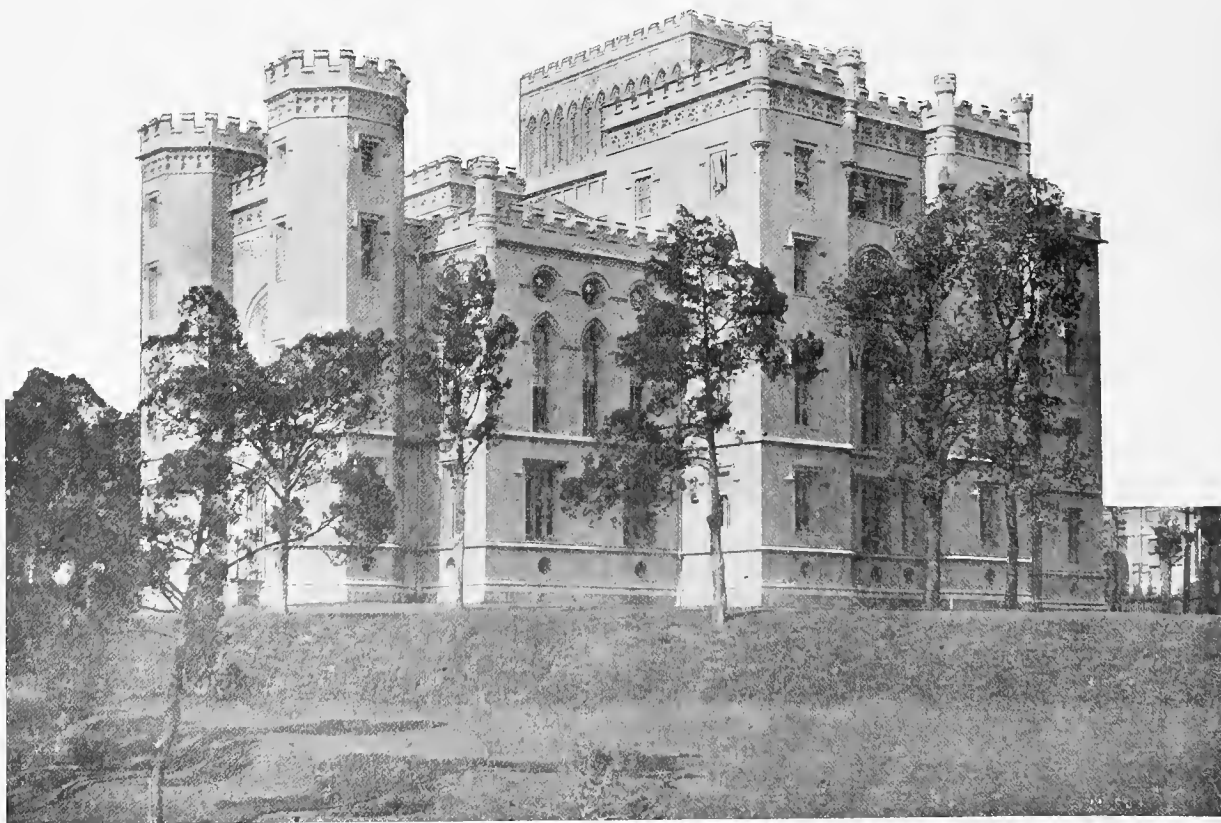
Romance and the romantic have ever served to thrill the blood of human kind. The romantic history of the new world is partially a history of Louisiana. Within the present confines of the state have been woven many of the thrilling chapters of the United States. Her forests, fields and streams teem with the doings of men whose names are not only linked with the history of the Nation but find an abiding place in the history of the world. Turn back the pages of history and you meet with the names of DeSoto, LaSalle, Marquette, Iberville, Bienville, Jackson and a host of others, the lives of whom are woven with the name of Louisiana. Napoleon himself had dreams of a great Empire to be called Louisiana, and when he ceded the territory, as it then existed, to the United States, he concluded the transaction with the remark that he was selling an Empire. Space does not suffice to permit of further delving into the romance of the past as exemplified in the fields of adventure, or war and of dreams.

It is but fair to presume that the spirit of adventure animates the people of to-day who seek new homes in a new country, among a strange people, as it did those of past centuries who crossed uncharted seas and braved the terrors of the unknown in order to find a land that offered to them greater opportunities than could be had at home. However, the seeker of a new home in a strange land to-day has many advantages his prototype of old never dreamed could be possible. He has no uncharted seas to sail, while the great unoccupied areas of the country are a matter of record to him before he leaves upon his trip of investigation

and inspection. It is but fair to again presume that the adventurous knights of old builded not great dreams of Empires and battled with each other for possession, unless the lands within the territory desired held forth a promise of great wealth and riches well worth the sacrifices made. And well worth all such sacrifices are the lands of Louisiana.

Louisiana offers to the citizens of other states and other nations, opportunities for advancement in many lines of endeavor. No more fertile lands are to be found than those from which the gaint pine, the moss covered cypress, and the stately oak have been and are being removed; than those open lands adjacent to the Mississippi River, the various lakes and bayous, upon which the reputation of the state for its crops of cane, cotton, rice and corn have been founded; and its rolling, hilly, wooded lands, upon which no better general farm or truck crops can be produced, and no better or finer breeds of live stock raised. The proverbial land of milk and honey has long been the goal of all who seek a change of clime in order to better their condition in life. To many, such a land is but a dream, holding forth at best, an idle hope. To those who hope, and to those who dream of such a land, we say, Louisiana is the state of golden opportunities, of undeveloped wealth both above and beneath its lands.

In this book an effort is made to present the possibilities of Louisiana to both the stranger and the home folks. There are many opportunities to those who live within the state for their financial betterment, of which they apparently are not now aware. To the prospective citizen from other states, Louisiana extends



THE STATE CAPITOL AT BATON ROUGE.

to you a welcome in keeping with the traditions of southern hospitality, and in addition offers you an opportunity to embark in farming, commercial and industrial pursuits such as no other section of the United States can find it possible to offer.

The state of Louisiana embraces a territory of approximately 48,000 miles. It runs 290 miles from east to west, and 200 miles from north to south. It has 1,060 square miles of land locked bays, 1,700 square miles of lake and 540 square miles of river surface.

Best of all, Louisiana has to offer more miles of those great levelers of rail rates—navigable water-ways—than any two other states combined. There are 4,794 miles of navigable water-ways within the borders of the states, or double and 694 miles additional over those possessed by its next nearest rival for such honors. There is one other advantage that Louisiana possesses over any other state for the farmer—the right kind of a rain fall. The average for the state is approximately 50 inches, and it is so well arranged that the bulk of it falls between the planting and the maturing of crops.

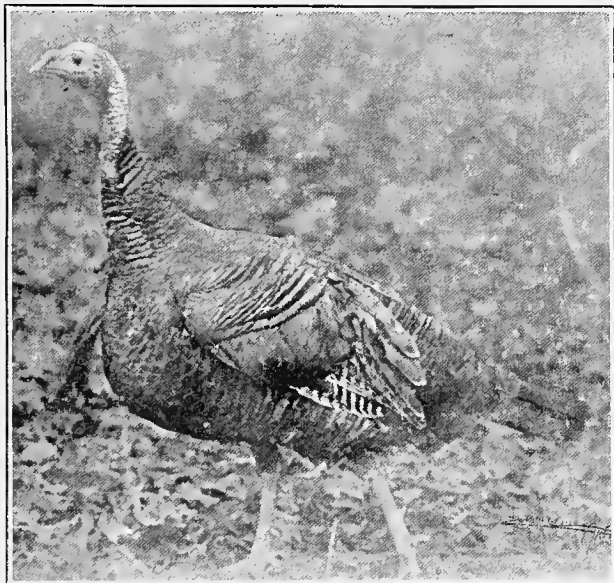
The state is divided into sixty-four parishes and a carefully compiled review of each is contained in this



CORN LUXURIANT IN LOUISIANA.

three to four crops are always possible from the one field in the one season in all sections of the state, and there is added advantage in the fact that from two to three standard revenue crops can be so planted as to follow in rotation and be harvested and marketed in the same year.

There is another advantage offered the prospective farmer in every parish of the state and it has to do with good roads. In most of the parishes the best character of permanent highways have been so constructed as to radiate in the four principal directions from the parish seat. These same parishes are continuing the good work so as to have permanent highways radiating from the four main lines into the other remote sections and it is but a question of time until a common dirt highway will be an oddity in several of them. The spirit of good road building has so taken hold of the people of all parishes until it is but a question of time when the impassable type of rural highways will no longer exist within the state. The state itself is contemplating the rendering of valuable assistance in good road building and a model highway system that will connect all of the principal cities of the state, traverse all of the parishes and skirt the borders of other states is to be built, some 15 millions of dollars to be invested in such a system as a starter. When finished this system of highways will attract to



WILD GAME FOOD FILLS FOREST.

book. The conditions surrounding each from an agricultural and commercial view point, and their timber, mineral and other natural resources are minutely outlined. Primarily, the purpose of this book is to unfold to the vision of the prospective home-seeker, as well as of home folks, the possibilities and resources of the state from an agricultural, horticultural and live stock raising point of view. There is no getting away from the fact that its fertile valleys, plains and prairie lands offer untold opportunities to all, no matter how large or small the scale may be on which they desire to operate.

It is shown that in every parish, educational facilities are far superior to those of the average rural community, and that in most of them, they are equal to what is only to be expected in larger cities of the country. One of the prime necessities to be considered by one contemplating moving to a new country is the opportunity offered for the education of his children. In this, no one who contemplates moving to Louisiana need have the least cause for worry for he will find the public schools of the state the equal if not the superior of the territory in which he may now reside.

Louisiana will be a revelation to those who farm in the one crop sections of the United States. From



A LOUISIANA PECAN TREE.

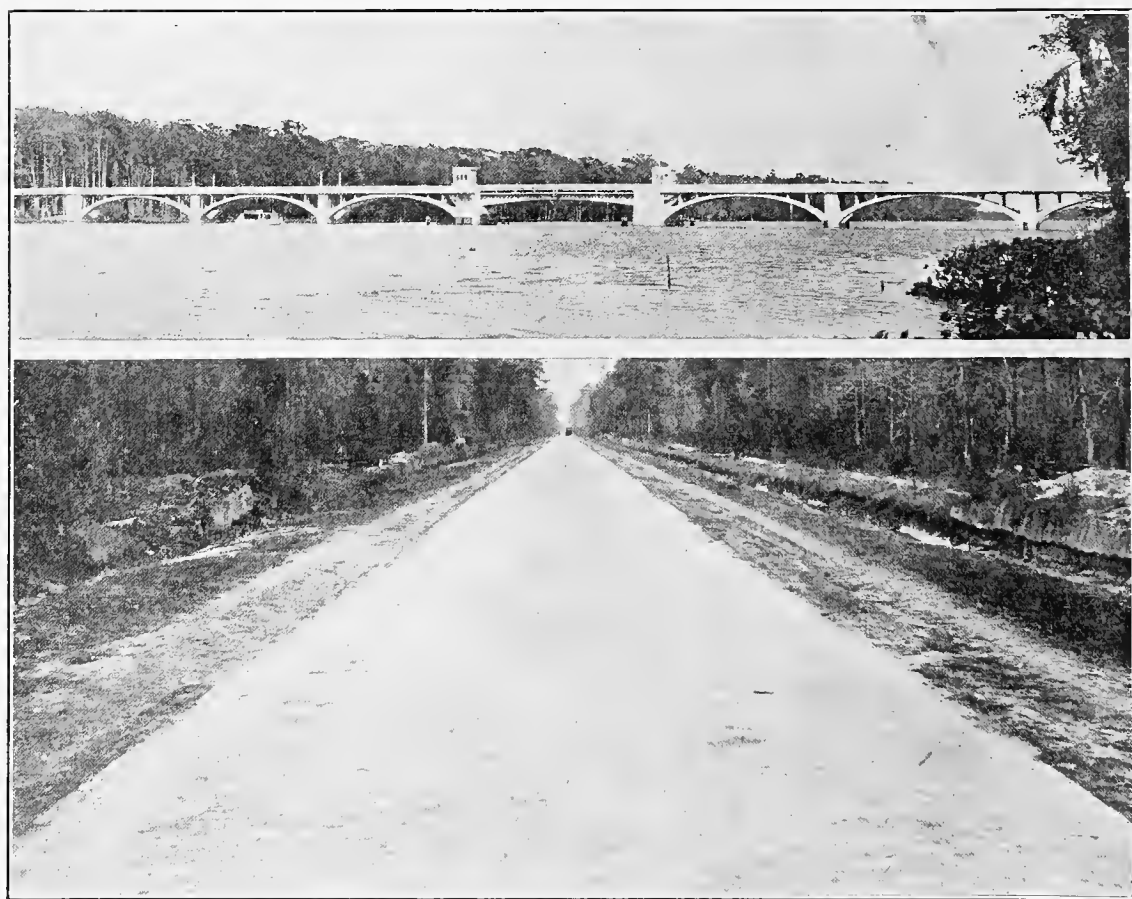
Louisiana the pleasure seekers of all other states during the winter months and make it possible for the farmers of the state to enjoy all the advantages of the person who lives in a city and still retain his home on the farm. Thus is offered added reason why the prospective purchaser of a Louisiana farm should no longer hesitate in doing so and become immediately a citizen of Louisiana.

Another question of moment to the intending purchaser of a farm in a state other than that in which he now resides is that of a market for the waste products of his farm. Canning plants are being established or contemplated in every section of the state, while in a number of parishes well appointed creamery plants have been built and are in successful operation, so that the farmer is given a market for the extra crops of small vegetables and fruits he may raise and for the excess milk his cows produce beyond a sufficiency for the family needs. Thus is given ample encouragement to the producer of general farm crops, the truck farmer and the man who likes to specialize in the raising of live stock. A great packing plant is also to be built in New Orleans and this will be large enough to take care of all the live stock production of the state and that of adjoining states as well. Then again there are dozens of flourishing cities within the state, each of which is an important market for the agricultural crops of the surrounding territory, while the rapid development of the mineral and other natural resources, of which Louisiana stands second to none, promises to be the foundation for the building of other important centers of population in the immediate future. Louisiana leads all other states in the production of lumber, has the largest deposits of sulphur in the world, its present and prospective oil fields are

rapidly making it the leader in oil production, while in salt and other mineral substances, the state is rapidly taking the lead over all its sister states. Its mineral clays offer great opportunities in the manufacture of pottery and the better class of brick, and above all, there is New Orleans and the greatest harbor in the United States, a harbor that offers to the manufacturer, the farmer and the producer in all lines of endeavor, the markets of the world.

Louisiana offers to the prospective farmer, when all things are considered, the cheapest lands within the confines of the North American continent. Louisiana offers to those who seek an opportunity to engage in commercial or industrial enterprises, that chance, which, if taken advantage of in the immediate future, leads to a success in life to which all men aspire.

The fruit crops of the state are only limited by the desires and activities of the growers. Louisiana sends more strawberries to the markets of other states than any one state of the Union. Louisiana oranges are noted as the sweetest of all, and what few commercial groves at present exist have proved a mint to their fortunate owners. As yet the commercial production of oranges is only in a fair state of development, but the southern portion of the state promises to some day become the center of the orange growing industry of the country. Then again, there is the festive fig, which offers golden opportunities to those who would specialize in its production. The grape, the plum and the pear are other fruits which grow in profusion and abundance but to which too little attention has been paid from a commercial standpoint. Within the last three or four years considerable attention has been paid to nut crops and the pecan will soon become one of the great wealth producing crops of the state.



CALCASIEU BRIDGE (AT TOP) LINKING MODEL HIGHWAY.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

This movement is of recent origin, in a measure. Without doubt, people have always wanted good roads; but they did not go about securing them. If a piece of road became quite intolerable, they broke a way through the woods or over the prairie around to one side of it, and left the old one to its own devices. One shudders to think of the cruelty to animals in the old days when teams could not pull loaded vehicles out of the mud, and of the lost time and energy in getting anywhere or doing anything. As everyone knows, it was the automobile which started the real good roads movement, for the man who owned an auto must needs get somewhere with it, and would not consent to being stalled in the mud. Therefore, make better roads.

How? Why, spend money on them. Vote a special tax, or get out a bond issue, or do anything that will secure money, and plenty of it, for we must have a good road through this parish.

The little stretches of good road set the dreamers to dreaming mighty things. In a little while great highways were planned; first from the Atlantic to the Pacific; then from Canada to the Gulf; then from Washington down to the Southwest. It was a wonderful dream, but they went on, planning for millions instead of thousands; and now Louisiana is being threaded through with great highways.

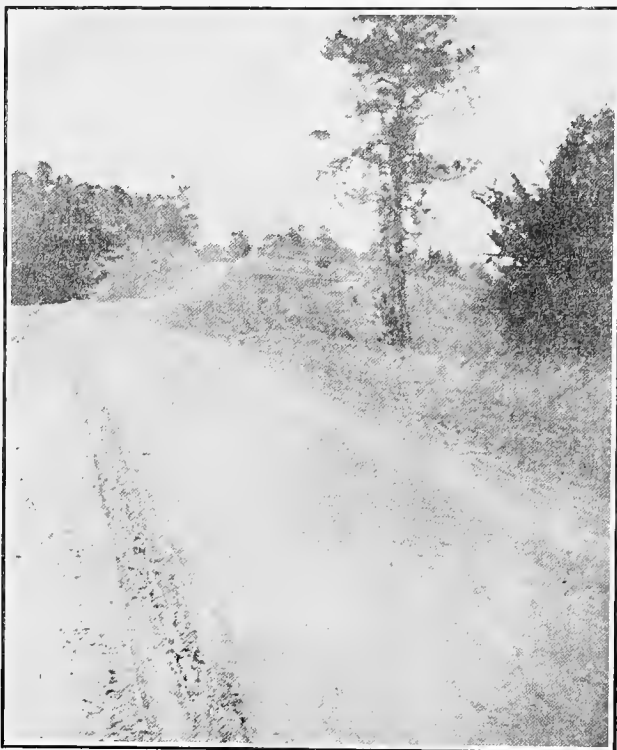
The Jefferson Highway will link the city of Winnipeg with the City of New Orleans; and the Lincoln Highway, crossing the other, will link every city along the line with the cities on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

As a result of these great schemes, every parish in the State of Louisiana is voting its taxes and is getting busy with its own roads. The mud holes are being abolished. Long, smooth stretches of beautiful road unwind like white ribbons before the headlight of the auto. In a little while it will be almost impossible to venture into any parish of the State which has not its splendid stretches of good roads.

Right now, three important lines are in course of construction; from Houston to New Orleans, from Shreveport to New Orleans and from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. Donaldsonville is working downward into the Teche country. New Orleans is building east, to connect with the Spanish Trail along Pass Christian, Mobile, Pensacola and on to Atlanta and the New

York Highway—also to the Jackson Highway, which will connect New Orleans and Chicago.

The manner in which this work is being done in Louisiana is worthy of especial notice. Some of the finest roads and bridges in America have been built in Calcasieu and other of the southwestern parishes;



A NORTH LOUISIANA MODEL ROAD.



FINE HIGHWAYS IN SOUTH LOUISIANA.

and wherever the good roads movement has taken hold in this State it has been done faithfully and well.

The result of the movement is far greater than any mere convenience in traveling, by auto or otherwise. The establishment of good roads has led to the development of the whole country along the lines of road, for by that same good road the farmer can get his produce to market with greater ease and with less delay and expense; and it places him nearer to school and church, and to the benefits of town. Consequently the development of good roads brings about

DIVERSIFICATION.

From the time Louisiana was settled, up to a few years ago, she was the victim of the one-crop idea. Along the lower line of parishes they raised indigo, or tobacco, or later in the day, sugar cane and cotton; and they raised little else. In the northern parishes, and all through the center of the State, they raised cotton—nothing but cotton. In both cases, they bought food for their animals and themselves from the cities further north.

The change to other crops has been in the light of an eye-opener to the farmers themselves, for they have begun to learn something of the enormous capacity for production of the soil on which they once raised nothing but cotton. Now they are raising a wonderful variety of products; corn—a little cotton, perhaps—sugar cane, sorghum, oats, wheat, it may be rye, alfalfa, lespedeza, soy beans, velvet beans, cow peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, dozens of different kinds of vegetables—the farmer finds that there is no limit to the separate articles he can raise in the greatest abundance. The wealth of forage plants has suggested the raising of stock; and in almost every parish the stock-raising interests have advanced by leaps and bounds. Herds of fine cattle, beef and dairy cattle, droves of sheep and goats, droves of hogs—they call them the Mortgage-Lifter now—are to be found all through the parishes; and back of them is the silo, stored with winter feed for the stock, in other words, the farmer of Louisiana is living at home, as he has never done before.

The result of this progressive movement has been that dipping vats are being established all over the country, and that tick eradication must become an accomplished fact next year; for on January first, 1918, all cattle must be dipped. The fact that throughout this State cattle have the advantage of eight months pasturage in the open, and that they need but little feed through the winter must necessarily appeal to men who have to feed their cattle through so many long months, when there is no possible pasturage.

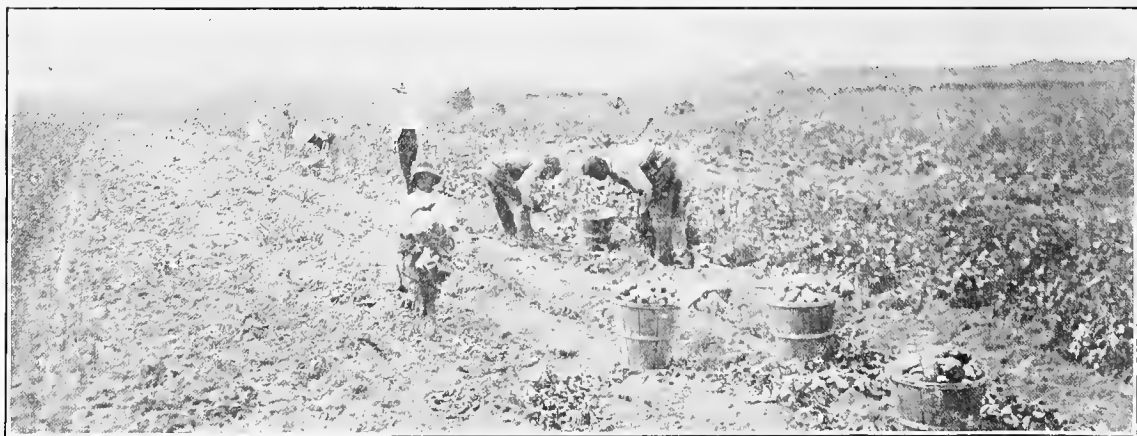
There is more money in the Louisiana banks to-day than ever before; little country banks with small capital having quite phenomenal deposits. This has not been caused by the big price of what cotton there was raised last Fall but by the fact that the farmer did not have to "swap" his cotton crop for feed and supplies, and could thus afford to put all the cotton money into the bank. The farmers of Louisiana are nearer out of debt than they have been since the war, and with all the cries of hard times in the cities the farmers have been prosperous.



CONCRETE DRIVE TO BATON ROUGE.

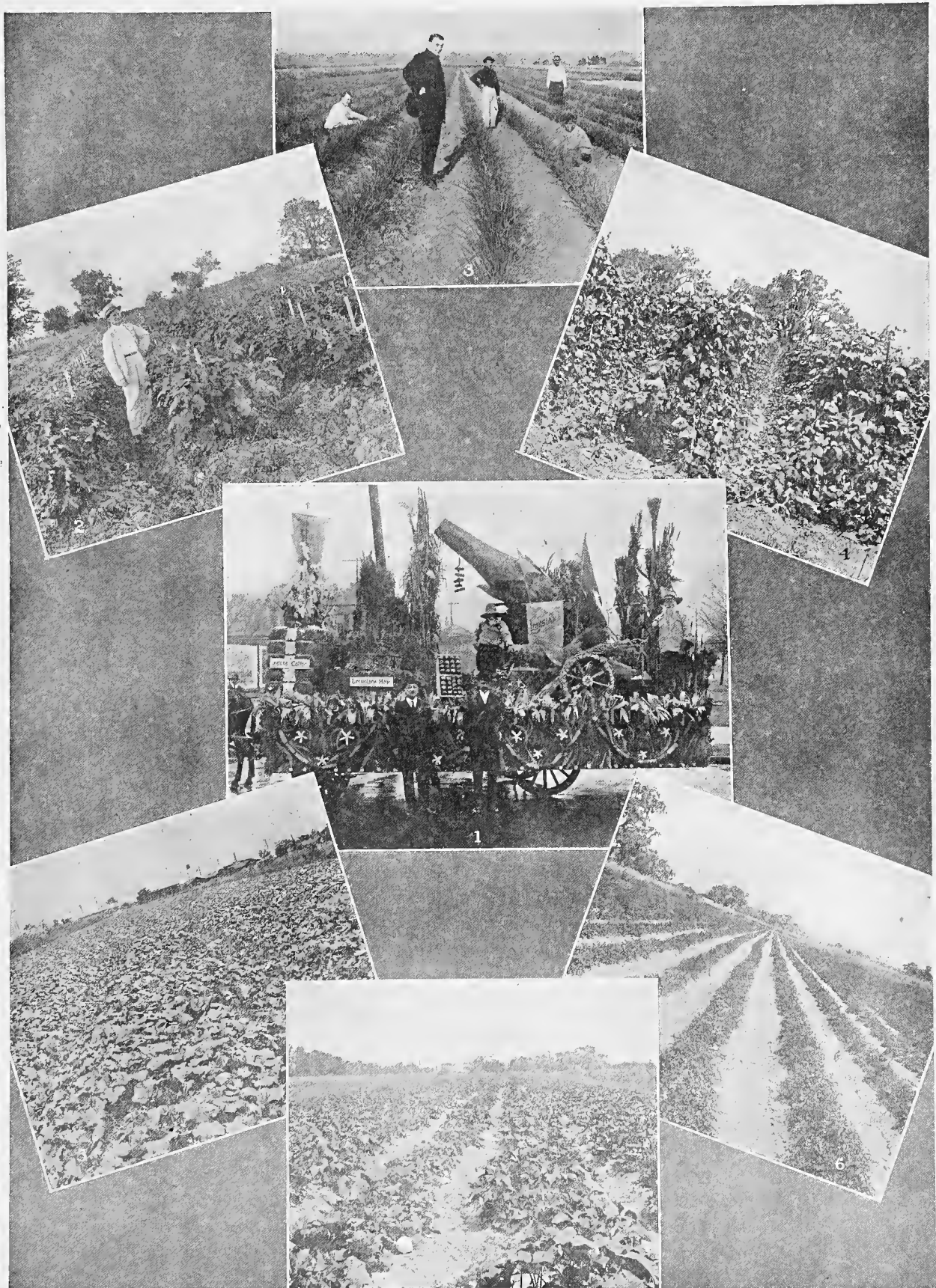
the growth and prosperity of the whole country, as few movements have ever done.

With the good roads movement making such enormous headway in this State, therefore, it will be conceded that Louisiana is forging to the front as she has never done before in all the years that have passed since Bienville planted his little city on the banks of the mighty stream he called the River St. Louis.



POTATOES A SURE LOUISIANA CROP.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING IN FAVOR.



1. A MOUNTED FARM BATTERY. 2. EGG PLANTS THRIVE. 3. BUMPER ONION CROP. 4. POLE BEAN PATCH. 5. A FIELD OF CANTALOUPE. 6. PARSLEY PLENTIFUL. 7. A SPREAD OF SQUASH.

LIVE STOCK IN LOUISIANA.

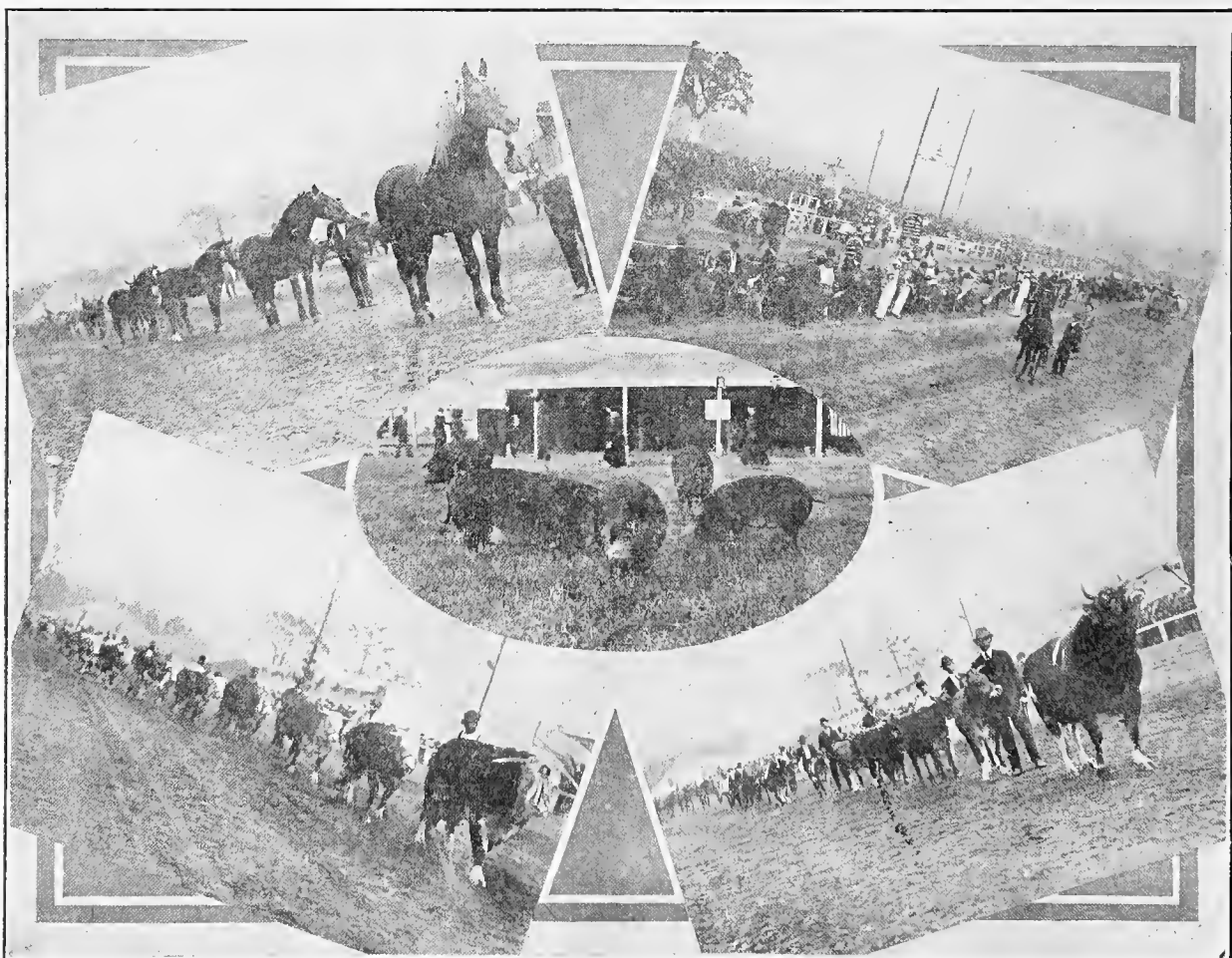
(BY HERMAN J. SEIFERTH.)

Food and exercise are the factors in animal welfare. The ability to assure these in the best and cheapest way constitute Louisiana a natural live stock State. Up to a few years ago the task of live stock development was entrusted almost entirely to Nature and she did wonderfully well. Now that man has made up his mind to come to her assistance, and relieve her of some of the work and responsibility, Louisiana will take the national lead.

In the North, high priced land, rigorous climate, and short growing seasons limit production. Scant sustenance must be supplemented with high priced concentrates. Expensive shelter must be provided. Intense farming must be practiced in order to raise at least part of the feed. The feeding of the live stock must be equally intensive. Crop failure add tremendously to the cost. The stock is handled more like machinery for the manufacture of meat and milk out of the raw material fed. In order to make money out of the business, quality of product and skill and application become compulsory. The Northern farmer has found one of his most remunerative lines in buying Southern lean cattle at lean prices, fattening them up to market as higher grade commodity, and pocketing the margin. The new order in the South is to finish her own cattle, on her own crops, and keep all the money at home. In a few years the patent difference

in profit will force the Northern farmer to come South, and there is room for the right kind of farmer from anywhere, for only one-fifth of the land is being tilled.

The live stock industry had evidently reached a superior stage in Louisiana before the Civil War. Some of the finest race horses in the world, both saddle and harness, were raised here. Blooded cattle and sheep had been imported. Those who returned to agricultural pursuits after the struggle which sapped and stripped the section plunged into the single crops, as the staples are known, so as to quickly rehabilitate their fortunes. Whatever animal investments were made were in work stock, with the mule the mainstay. Little attention was bestowed upon live stock, and it deteriorated as a consequence. That retrogression was not more rapid is splendid tribute to the resources of the favored land. The live stock and the uncultivated areas were turned over to each other, and if there was no animal advance there was at least a remarkably vigorous survival. The sea marshes were covered with salt grass, the inland undrained sections with "paille fine," or fine grass, the alluvial wastes with Bermuda, Johnson grass ran riot farther north, and every where there was some nutritious growth that flourished of its own free will and strength. These feeds might have proven sufficient, but the tick was allowed to invade the territory and rob the cattle of much of the benefit



FINE STOCK AT THE NEW ORLEANS FAIR.

of the none too generous sustenance left. There was no check against hog cholera, and no change of pastures for the sheep. About the only strain of poultry kept up was that conserved for the cockpits. The royal equine array slipped back until the hardy Creole and hill ponies were reached. With no ravages resisted, with no breeding up or infusion of new blood, with no shelter and no cultivated crops or pastures, the class and quantity of stock which Louisiana was able to and continued to corral off her ranges was nothing short of a miracle. The explanation was the genial climate and the provender that covered the land like the manna of old.

The diversification which is the safer farming ushered in the change. Tariff, boll weevil, soil exhaustion without restoration, threatened the staples, or at least their adequacy as sole source of large profit. The improvement of these staple crops, the successful production of other crops, the addition of remunerative side lines of farming, all pointed emphatically to live stock. Any live stock industry worth while meant grading up. One thing about the Louisiana planter and farmer, he is an apt pupil and learns fast. He speedily acquired the knowledge to capitalize the crisis. The handicapped was the necessity for complete reorganization of his system, and the lack of capital to finance the readjustment made imperative by the

of leaf and stalk, instead of being a drawback, provides abundant silage for the time of scarcer forage. The North, while standing by its one-ear and small variety, is now casting about for a silage type nearer like that in the South. The West arrogated to itself perpetual premiership in the fat cattle line because



SOUTHDOWN PLANTATION DAIRY.

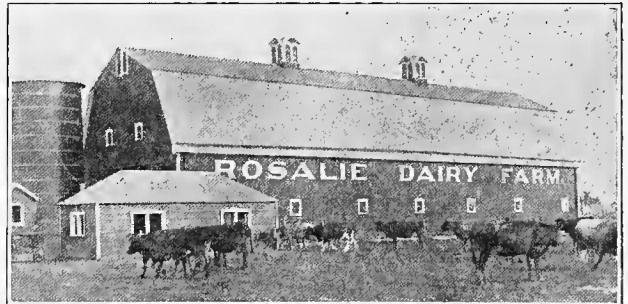
of its alfalfa, which it said the South could not duplicate. Louisiana tried the crop with some hesitation, but scored easy victory. Right out at the Fair Grounds in New Orleans there are four varieties of it flourishing in the infield, and the gardener says that five cuttings a year are practical, and that there is no alfalfa reseeded required for an octette of years, and then only because the alfalfa stems become too thick and fibrous. Rust proof oats are grown late and early, barley and rye are doing well, and even wheat, which the whole outside world said was impossible here, is being raised in several pioneer sections of the State. Bermuda, with some care accorded, is expanding the promise of the former Providence grass, and is looked upon by many as special commission for live stock supremacy. Lespedeza, or Japan Clover, has come forward in the same light and is already becoming



P. W. TURNER'S PRIZE BULL.

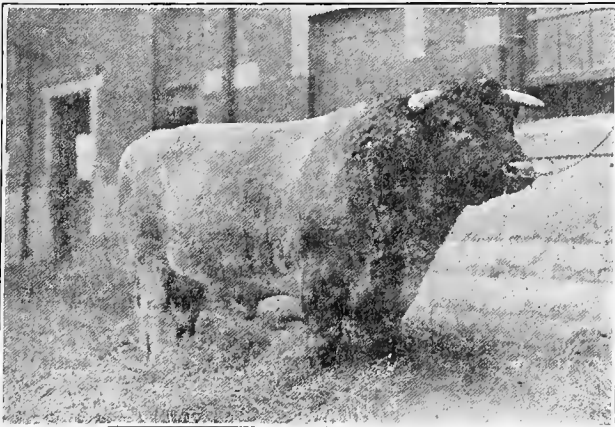
failure of the old system. The fact that he was able to go ahead as fast as he has, despite the obstacles that would have been insurmountable anywhere else, is another tribute to the blessed land.

The food foundation had first to be laid, and as all the material it demanded was virtually new as far as the builders were concerned, it had to be tested. Corn, originally a semi-tropical plant was restored to its own. The yield per acre is fast climbing towards that of the boasted corn belt, and the more luxuriant growth



A RAPIDES MODEL DAIRY.

known as the leading Louisiana hay and grazing crop. All the other clovers have made good, and all the legumes not only yield bountifully, and provide the finest kind of pasture and hay, but enrich the soil and largely take the place of fertilizer. Cowpeas, velvet beans, soya beans and other legumes fit into the rotation of the new farming system, and enable the rotation to include larger harvests of the staples on smaller areas, leaving space for other crops and stock as well. There are by-products to all the staples which have received world endorsement for live stock feeding and finishing—the seed from the cotton fields, the molasses from the sugar cane mills, the polish and bran from the rice. These pay the producing farmers as much and more if fed to the stock at home, but if the temptation to part with them is too strong the Louisiana farmer can sell and still find substitutes that will



A NEW BEEF BUILDER.

keep him ahead of the game. The scientists now advise him to crop his soil the whole year round, as better for his soil, which would grow weeds otherwise, so he is sure of concentrates and grazing and even surplus. When the Northern farmer loses a crop he loses a year. A failure in Louisiana means skipping only a season. The stock can easily be tided over, but there is no need to take any risk. The silo is always an insurance policy, and it is a saving summer or winter. It also enables the holding of the stock for the best prices, instead of being forced to sell or spend a fortune for feed to escape the periods when the stock of the North loses much of the gain it made during the salubrious term.

The Louisiana farmer has discovered the measure of his blessing. He has also learned the lesson that he could put his advantages to the most profitable use by devoting his assets to rearing the best stock. Swine cost less to start with, and he is already winning

as rapidly. Louisiana cattle are beginning to top the markets. The only complaint was that the absence of the amplest market nearer home was holding back complete triumph. That last barrier has been removed. One of the leading packers has bought a site here for a plant of unlimited capacity, and the rush is on.

The State possesses every requisite for live stock success. She cannot only enrich herself but the nation. She has made the start, and the next few years will mark a triumph that will astonish the world.

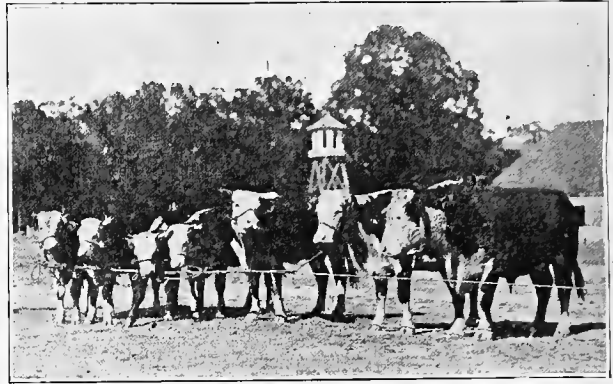


DUROC PRIZE PORKERS.

championships with the breeds he chose for his initial ventures. His poultry is being sought by the fanciers who did not know until recently that Louisiana was on the map. He is beginning to produce his own mules, and he is looking into the adaptability of draft horses to his operations. The scrub sheep have paid such handsome dividends, that he is after better blood, with many orders from this State unfilled. The tick is being fought as never before, and the end of next year will see the end of quarantine. Cattle advance is not even waiting upon that vital eventuality. Some of the most royal dairy animals in the country have been brought in, and splendid herds are being developed. For the first time in her history New Orleans is receiving her full fresh milk supply from inside the State. Model dairy plants have been established, creameries are being organized, and the infant industry is very lusty. The better beef cause is gaining ground



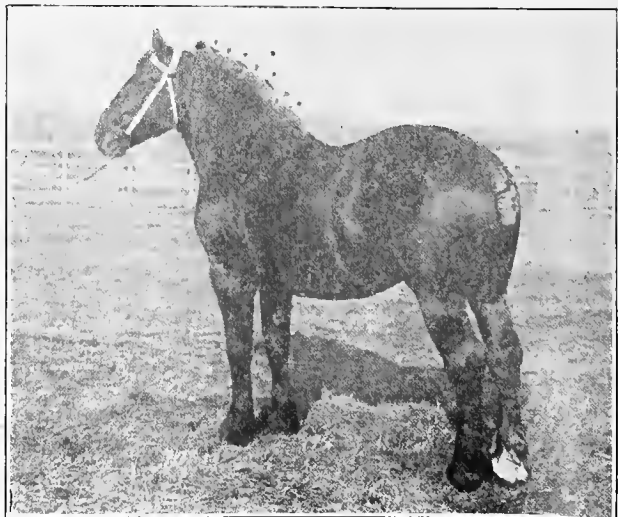
HAMPSHIRE AT HOME.



HEREFORD PIONEERS IN OUACHITA.



BETTER SHEEP INSTALLED.

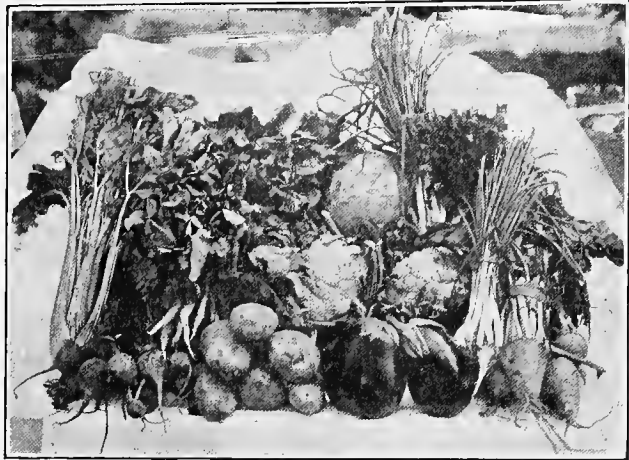


A HOME-BRED HORSE.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IDEAL.

The truly ideal climate that is all perfection does not exist. That of Louisiana more closely approaches the ideal, however, than the climate of any other section of the United States. The prevailing winds of the coastal states are from the South, and it is the Southern winds which bring that high degree of comfort when they blow from off the ocean or the Gulf. The entire Southern coast line of Louisiana borders on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, parent of the Gulf stream, and therefore the cooling, refreshing and enervating South winds permeate every section of the State, but most particularly the Southern half. These cool and balmy laden winds that blow almost constantly from off the waters of the Gulf, make Louisiana the ideal of all states from a residence standpoint. As an all-the-year-around state in which to reside Louisiana is unequalled by any other state in the Union. The summers are never too hot, while the winters have just that degree of snap which add zest to the game of life and make it possible to reside out of doors or conduct farm operations all through what is termed the winter season. Though the summer season is a prolonged one, the temperature never soars to those heights which makes the heated days of Northern states so burdensome to the man who labors out of doors. Carefully kept records at the three experimental stations of the State for eight years show that 93 degrees was the highest recorded temperature at New Orleans, 99 degrees at Baton Rouge and 100 degrees at Calhoun. The latter is in the Northern section of Louisiana.

The main requisite of a good climate is an average difference between the summer heat and the winter cold. In a comparison of the two, Louisiana will be found to stand unequalled among the states. She is blessed with an almost uniform temperature. Ice appears but seldom and from October until May the climate is attractive to all, the invalid and the tourist alike. The average winter temperature in the Southern half of the State is 53 degrees, and in the Northern half, 45 degrees. These averages are based upon the records of eight years kept at the three State Experimental Stations. For the purely visitor of the winter months the State is dotted with hotels of the best type which offer high class accommodations to those who demand them. To the visitor who cannot afford the ordinary extravagances of many, suitable accommodations can be had at reasonable prices.



A FRENCH MARKET BOUQUET.

ERRONEOUS OPINIONS OF SUMMER.

An erroneous opinion as to the heat of the summer months in Louisiana apparently prevails in those states in which there is a wide difference between summer and winter temperatures. This erroneous belief appears to be that the summer months must be so warm in Louisiana, because of its being so far South, that out-of-doors life must be uncomfortable. So different are the actual facts that to those who have never spent the summer months within the state they would appear beyond belief. A case of sun stroke as a result of laboring out of doors is unknown in Louisiana. Still, men and women of all nationalities and of all races are to be found working out of doors in every section of the State on practically every day of the year. The white man in Louisiana has demonstrated that the negro is not a necessity for out-of-doors farm labor in the summer time, and strange as it may seem, it was the white man from the North who thoroughly demonstrated that a man could labor out of doors in Louisiana any hour of the day and any day in the year with much more comfort to himself personally, and with more safety to his health, than was possible in any state North of the Mason and Dixon line.

In various sections of the State are to be found colonies of German, Portuguese, Belgian, Italian and Hungarian farmers and market gardeners, and not only the men, but the women and children are to be found in the fields at work among the growing crops every day of the warmest period of the summer months. A case of heat affliction among them has never been recorded. In addition to these hundreds of the pure type of American farmer from the states of the Middle West, the Central West and other sections of the North have settled within the State in the last few years and no inducement could be offered them that would make them desirous of changing the summer weather natural to Louisiana to that of the sections from which they originally migrated from.

LOUISIANA'S HEALTH RECORD.

Time has been when the stranger from other portions of the United States could not be induced to come to Louisiana, or, if circumstances compelled him to come, felt that he was hastening straight to his death. But now, time and the work of progressive citizens have changed all this, yellow fever is no more, for the simple reason that the yellow fever carrying mosquito has been eradicated. Science, which has made unprecedented strides in medical discovery and invention, has made it impossible for great epidemics of whatever kind to devastate the State as they did in former years.



AN ORANGE GROVE GLIMPSE.

As a matter of fact, the death rate per thousand is lower, from year to year, in New Orleans, than in such cities as Boston, Detroit, New Haven, Cincinnati, or almost any other considerable city of the United States; and this notwithstanding the large colored population of New Orleans, which always raises the death rate much higher than it would otherwise be.

An impression prevails throughout the North and West that the summer heat in Louisiana is altogether intolerable. The truth is that it is far more bearable than the summer heat in any State of the Middle West; and that a case of sunstroke in this State is so rare as to be almost unknown.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE WINTER TEMPERATURE

A compilation of records over a period of several years and compiled from the Weather Bureau files at New Orleans, show the following comparative differences in weather between Jacksonville, Fla., San Francisco, Cal., and New Orleans, La., for the winter months of November, December, January and February:

	Average		Highest		Lowest	
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	On Record	On Record	On Record
New Orleans, La.—						
November	61	68	54	85	30	
December	56	64	49	81	20	
January	54	62	47	82	15	
February	58	65	51	82	16	
Season	57	65	50	85	15	
Jacksonville, Fla.—						
November	63	72	52	86	26	
December	57	68	47	81	19	
January	55	64	44	81	15	
February	60	70	50	84	14	
Season	59	68	48	86	14	
San Francisco, Cal.—						
November	56	64	50	78	41	
December	52	57	47	72	34	
January	50	56	44	69	29	
February	52	58	45	76	35	
Season	52	59	46	78	29	

AREA.

With 28,000,000 million acres of land embraced in 45,000 square miles of territory, Louisiana offers a wealth of golden opportunities to the prospective farmer, especially in view of the fact that only about 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Some 13,000,000 acres are of alluvial origin, the remainder being not only of the best type of up-land, but of a character

second to none, in whole or in part, for general farming and live stock purposes. The wonderful fertility of the alluvial lands has been attracting attention of men of brains and of capital with the result that large areas of swamp and marsh lands are being constantly reclaimed and placed in a condition suitable for the immediate occupation of the prospective purchaser for farming or horticultural purposes. The very best type of American farmers have moved to these lands from other states and their success with all kinds of crops is a matter of record. It is only a matter of a few years until the alluvial lands of Louisiana become the center of the fruit and vegetable producing activity of the United States.

STRAWBERRIES IN LOUISIANA.

While the great world outside of Louisiana is amazed by the immense output of sulphur, of salt, of oil, of natural gas, in this State, and counted among her riches, it is not to be forgotten that another source of enormous wealth lies in the list of agricultural products, and through it many thousands of dollars are poured into her coffers year by year. Louisiana strawberries have become known all through the North and Middle West, and the field is growing with every season. Nowhere are there such strawberries so large, so delicious, so beautiful to look upon, as those which are picked and shipped every spring in the Louisiana strawberry country.

The area for strawberries is widespread, and it may be said that there is not a parish in the State in which this delightful fruit cannot be grown to advantage; but it is Tangipahoa Parish which bears away the palm in strawberry culture. There is something especially suited to the strawberry in the climate and the soil of the long and narrow parish that stretches from Lake Pontchartrain to the boundary of Mississippi. Every town and hamlet along the Illinois Central in that parish is a shipping point for strawberries; and Pontchatoula, Hammond, Natalbany, Independence, Amite, Kentwood, Roseland—all are filled with busy scenes during the shipping season. In the early morning hours the dew-wet fields are thronged with pickers; hired Italians from New Orleans, hired tramps stopping a day or two to make a little money and then to go on their way, wherever the wanderlust leads them; negroes, old and young, men and women and children, from the neighborhood, and even members of the family that own or rent the fields. They are in the "patches" by daylight, and there is no cessation to their labors as long as there is a row unpicked. The heaping carriers are taken into the packing shed, and there they are deftly and swiftly packed into the quart or pint "baskets"; and they in their turn are fitted into the crates; the lids are nailed on, and they are ready for shipment. At the end of the morning's work they are loaded into the wagon, which has been standing ready; and away they go to the nearest town, where they are taken over by the local Fruit Growers' Association and loaded into the waiting cars, and in a little while they are on their way North.

During the busy season, when the berries are most abundant, from fifty to a hundred carloads are shipped out of one town in a day; and during the season Tangipahoa Parish alone ships so many strawberries that several millions of dollars are added to the bank accounts of her various citizens.

Some years ago, the farmers in the strawberry belt gave themselves up to strawberry-growing with such enthusiasm that they raised nothing else; but a very healthy sentiment in favor of diversification has set in of late; and most of the strawberry farmers are raising feed for their stock, as well as a considerable amount of truck, which brings them in comfortable sums in addition to the output of their berry fields. They have found that the soil which will raise berries is equally good at producing a wide variety of other things, and there are men in the strawberry country who are not only making money on berries, but on lettuce and beans and radishes and potatoes and forage crops, sometimes taking off three crops during the season.



STRAWBERRIES FURNISH FORTUNE.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA.

By M. L. ALEXANDER

Commissioner, Department of Conservation.

Few states of the Union have been so richly endowed with natural resources than has the State of Louisiana. Here the gifts of nature have been bestowed with such lavish hands that the wisdom of having wise laws passed, and enforced, for the conservation of these God-given presents has been recognized by the people of the state in no mean measure, and the efforts of the department, which I have the honor to head, in preserving and upbuilding these resources have been appreciated as shown by the earnest co-operation that has been accorded.

Louisiana's natural resources are not only great but varied. Within her borders can be found vast deposits of oil, sulphur, gas, salt, lignite, many fine kaolins and clays, many less important minerals; vast tracts of virgin forests of pine, cypress and hardwood, such as are Louisiana's are no whit greater or more magnificent than her abundance of wild life, the birds and animals of the forests, swamps and marshes; or the richness of her natural oyster beds and reefs, or the treasures of her bays and lagoons and lakes all teeming with the choicest varieties of fish life.

But even the great variety of Louisiana's valuable resources are overshadowed to many minds by the fact that here is found the greatest sulphur mine in the world, the greatest rock salt deposits in the Western Hemisphere; the largest tracts of hardwood left standing in the United States; forty per cent of the cypress of this country is within our borders; that Louisiana is second among the states of the Union in the production of lumber, the great hordes of migratory waterfowl, the ducks and the geese, and the shorebirds, make the Pelican State foremost among the many "sportsmen's paradises."

Of the minerals found in Louisiana, oil, sulphur, natural gas, and salt are the resources that have been developed commercially, but every day sees some extension of our mineralogical area, so much so that no other state of the Union seems to be experiencing a more remarkable development in this respect.

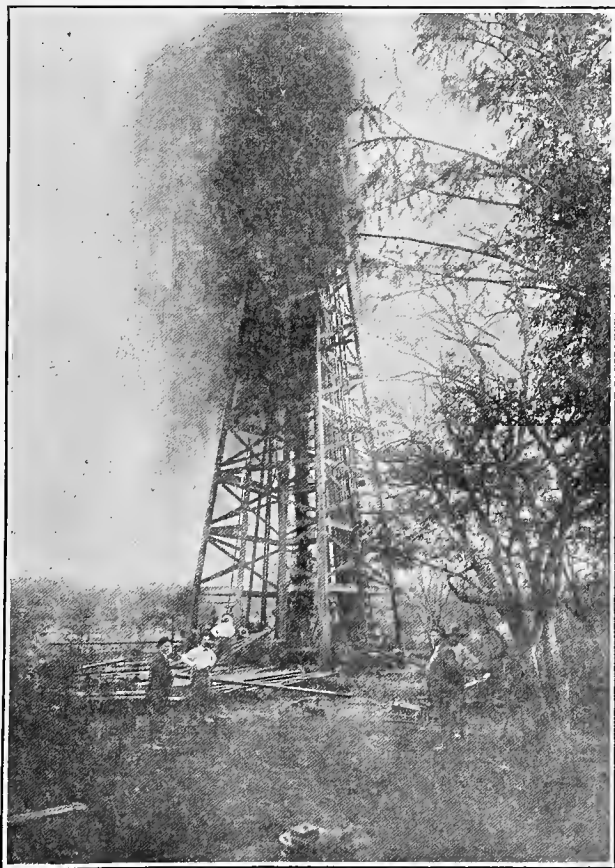
OIL.

The natural oil fields of Louisiana, according to the latest comparative figures issued by the United States Government, rank fifth in the production of oil, having passed Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia in the past two years. In 1915 this state produced 18,414,802 barrels of oil.

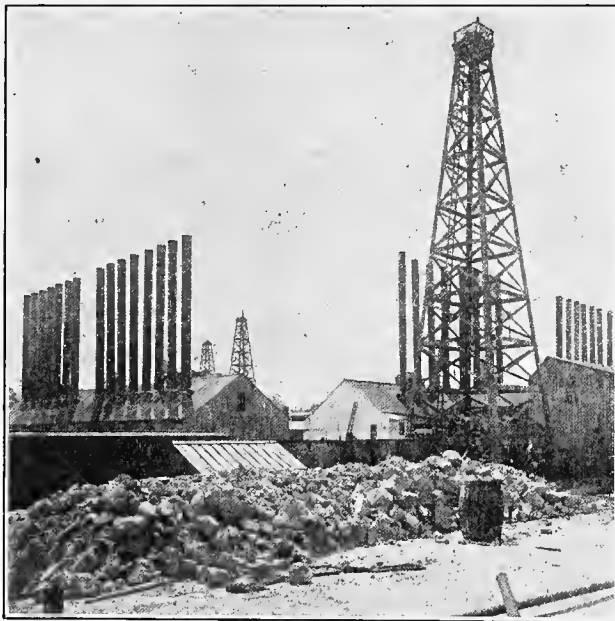
The growth of the oil production here has been most rapid. In 1909 we totaled 3,059,531 barrels for the year's output. Six years later we neared the twenty million barrel mark. Nearly every oil "prospect" has turned out a "producer." From 1909 to 1915, according to the figures compiled by the Department of Conservation, 2,912 wells were bored, of these 2,654 produced oil or gas and but 390 were dry.

SULPHUR.

Louisiana's annual output of sulphur amounts to over 400,000 tons and practically fifty per cent of the world's supply is obtained from the one mine in Calcasieu Parish, southwestern Louisiana. In these sulphur mines, located near Lake Charles, lies sulphur in inexhaustible quantities about 750 feet below the earth's surface and 500 feet of quicksands. An Austrian, a



A LOUISIANA OIL GUSHER.



WORLD'S GREATEST SULPHUR MINE.

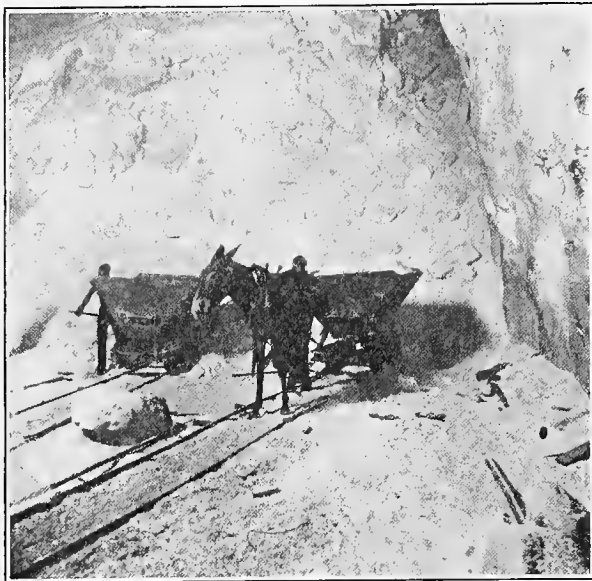
French and many American companies tried in various ingenious ways to reach the golden treasure but a few feet away, but none of them could extract the sulphur successfully, from a commercial standpoint. Finally a man named Frasch solved the problem by forcing superheated steam down a boring and pumping out the melted sulphur through an inner tube.

Today Louisiana leads in the sulphur markets of the world and supplies one-half the entire world's consumption and thus we are important in warfare. In 1915 the output of one mine, having an area of approximately 62 acres and employing about 500 men, produced 379,885 tons of sulphur, rated 99.8% elemental sulphur. At a value of only \$20 a ton this would rate the output at over seven and one-half million dollars.

RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

SALT.

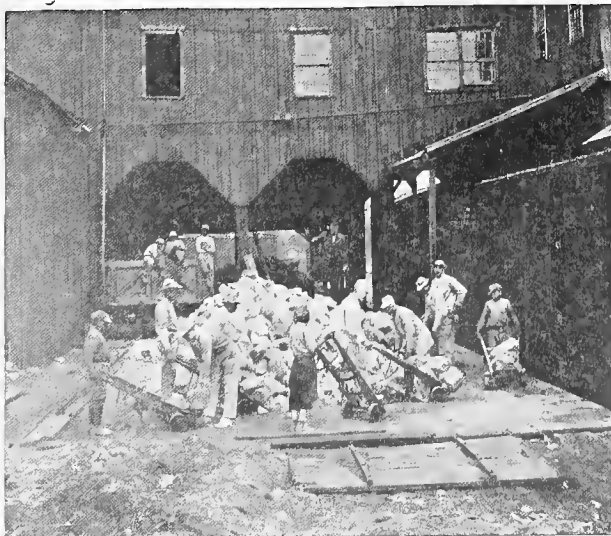
The rock salt mines of Louisiana are recognized as the greatest in the Western Hemisphere and more than 200,000 tons of this mineral, 99.9% pure chloride of sodium, are mined annually. Louisiana's salt mines have been confined up to the present time to certain islands on the Gulf coast but rock salt is thought to underlie not only great salt springs in Natchitoches, Bienville, Monroe and other parts of northern parishes, but a considerable portion of the entire tertiary strata



MYLES' MINE OF PURE SALT.

and a rock salt bed that is thought to be larger than any heretofore unearthed has been discovered a few miles from Lafayette.

In thickness and purity the Louisiana salt deposit is claimed to easily outrank any other known in this country. In Europe the famous Strassfurt deposits show only a depth of 685 feet of pure rock salt, while a boring made in the Avery Island mine of this state to a depth of 2,090 feet showed pure rock crystals—and the bottom not reached. In point of thickness and purity the Louisiana salt mines rank third, possibly second, in the great salt deposits of the world.



AVERY SALT MINE NEAR NEW IBERIA,
MORTON SALT CO., SALES AGENTS.

NATURAL GAS.

Louisiana's natural gas field is ranked among the greatest in the country by the United States government. This state produced nearly twenty-eight billion cubic feet of gas during the year 1915 and has increased this output heavily during the year just closed.

The principal gas field of Louisiana comprises the parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Bossier, Sabine, Red River, Webster and Bienville. The oil fields of the Gulf Coast have also shown their gas content but have never been commercialized. From the Caddo field natural gas is piped into Shreveport, Marshall, Texarkana, Little Rock and other cities in Arkansas and Louisiana.

OTHER MINERAL DEPOSITS.

Among the other bounties of nature with which Louisiana has been so plentifully gifted are the tremendous supplies of clays which exhibit almost any desirable range of quality from the basis of common brick and tile to the finer white plastic clays and kaolins for china. The presence of limestone and marble in the state is shown in large quantities, the principal deposits being in Winn Parish. In various parts of the state what seem to be rich beds of potash, one of the important elements of commercial fertilizers, have been uncovered. In the past the United States has depended almost entirely upon Germany for this product.

PINE.

The manufacture of yellow pine is at present the most important branch of Louisiana's great lumber



MYLES' MINE EXTERIOR.

industry. This state possesses a timber area of over four million acres, with more than five hundred saw-mills in constant operation and twenty-five thousand men under steady employment. There is an annual cut of about two and a half billion feet, or one-sixth of the total yellow pine lumber manufactured in this country.

Yellow pine is produced in thirty-one of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes and it is claimed that this territory cuts more to the acre than the pine of any other state. In the southern and middle parts of the state are to be found large forests of the longleaf pine while throughout the more northern sections shortleaf and loblolly pine is very plentiful.

CYPRESS.

Cypress, the most valuable of Louisiana's commercial woods, is now regarded as one of the richest possessions of the state and even the heretofore pestilential swamps from which this valuable timber is cut is recognized as the future soil foundation of an agricultural industry that is destined to become a source of wealth to the state and to the nation.

In Louisiana more than in any other state this noble tree grows in its greatest abundance. Here are found broad forests of cypress—the famous red cypress of Louisiana—the cypress that attains an absolutely unrivaled height, diameter, texture and age. Louisiana has three million acres, or more than twenty billion feet, of practically unbroken cypress growth representing 40% of the cypress left standing in the United States.

HARDWOODS.

In those parishes lying between the Mississippi and Red rivers the United States government credits Louisi-

ana with having the largest compact bodies of hardwood in this country. These species, in the order of their lumbering importance, are: oak, tupelo, red gum, cottonwood, ash, hickory, elm, yellow poplar, beech, sycamore, maple, basswood and a great number of minor woods.

REFORESTATION.

Aside from being in the lead in lumbering Louisiana is one of the foremost states in the American union in practical reforestation. The State Forest Preserve at



GOVERNMENT GROWING PINES

Urania is the active scene of the most modern of reforestation measures. The methods practiced on the 32,000-acre reservation are to allow natural reforestation from seed trees and not by hand planting of seedlings. The Forestry division of the United States government has recognized the importance of the work being done by the state in co-operation with land owners and has established plots in the reforested area to note the annual growth of the trees and seedlings.

WILD LIFE RESOURCES.

Louisiana is the winter home of the migratory waterfowl of the Mississippi Valley and Canada and these wintering game birds together with such residents of the state as Bob White, wild turkey, prairie chicken, and other upland game, swell Louisiana's list of game birds to the amazing total of ninety-nine species so we well deserve the term given us: "a sportsman's paradise."

Contrary to the general belief, semi-tropic Louisiana is particularly rich in mammals and as a furbearing state it is commercially important—more pelts being shipped to the fur market than from any other state. In the winter of 1916-17 the trappers of Louisiana



A FUR TRAPPER'S HOME.

received more than two million of dollars for their fur catch. Bear, deer, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, foxes, wolves, wild cats, cougars, and smaller game animals are to be found in surprising numbers.

Louisiana also leads in wild life preservation for here are established wild life refuges totaling over 300,000 acres, including Marsh Island, given the state by Mrs. Russell Sage; the Rockefeller Foundation tract, the Ward-McIlhenny Refuge, the State Wild Life Refuge and others. On these vast areas hunting is not allowed and



SEINING SEA FISH.

the sanctuary they offer game birds mean their salvation from extinction and a return of millions of them to the breeding grounds of the north every spring.

FISHERIES RESOURCES.

Louisiana's wonderful resources of the sea, her oyster beds in particular, entitle her to the ranking position among those states in the Union depending upon their sea products for a large measure of their wealth. More rivers and bayous enter the Gulf of Mexico from Louisiana than from the balance of the territory bordering "America's Mediterranean" carrying in immense quantities all manner of food for almost every form of fish life, with the result that Louisiana coastal waters abound in season with redfish, pompano, speckled sea trout, sheepshead, red snapper, spanish mackerel, flounder, mullet, and other commercial fish for which the Gulf of Mexico is famed and inexhaustible quantities of shrimp, crab and other mollusks and crustaceans. The state is also rich in its supply of fresh-water game fish.

Louisiana has the greatest natural foundation for the oyster industry that is now known in the world. Here is a total water area of 409,220 acres available for oyster culture. Climatic and other conditions, particularly the food laden waters of the Mississippi delta, are



AN OYSTER NURSERY.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

By STANLEY CLISBY ARTHUR,
Ornithologist Department of Conservation,
State of Louisiana.

There is scarcely a state in the Union that has not, at some time or another, been termed a "Sportsman's Paradise," but I doubt if there is a single State to-day that can compare with Louisiana, species by species, in the number of species of game birds and animals found within its borders, and I know none can approach this State in the quantity of these birds and animals during the hunting season. No less an authority than William T. Hornaday, Sc.D., director of the New York Zoological Park, and foremost champion of the nation's game, wrote recently in his "Our Vanishing Wild Life:"

"There is one state in America, and so far as I know, only one, in which there is at this moment an old-time abundance of game-bird life. That is the State of Louisiana. The reason is not so very far to seek. For the birds that do not migrate—quail, wild turkeys and doves—the cover is yet abundant. For the migratory game birds of the Mississippi Valley, Louisiana is a grand central depot, with terminal facilities that are unsurpassed. Her reedy shores, her vast marshes, her long coast line and abundance of food furnish what should not only be a haven, but a heaven for ducks and geese. The great forests of Louisiana shelter

TONGING FOR OYSTERS.

peculiarly favorable to oyster growth and the state's natural reef's surpass those of any other state. It is universally conceded that the Louisiana oyster has a flavor and consistency that is common to no other oyster in the country, therefore, the advantages this state offers the oyster grower are many and pronounced.

The salt water shrimp industry is becoming more important to the state of Louisiana every year. This industry, which has had a steady growth, is today valued at more than three-quarters of a million dollars a year. The river shrimp, the fresh water variety, is a table delicacy that is unrivaled.



ROYAL TERNS IN CAMP.

deer, turkeys and fur-bearing animals galore; and rabbits and squirrels abound."

The Winter Home of the Migratory Game Birds.

As is intimated in the above quotation, the Pelican State is the great winter home for the migrating game birds of the nation and Canada. Not only is there a climate attraction when the North is covered with snow and ice, but there is the semi-tropic duck food and the marine life along the sandy shores for the great shore-bird tribe, whether they spend the winter here or merely migrate through in late fall or early spring. All of the important duck foods known grow wild along the great Louisiana shore line, and, as a consequence its marshes are the mecca of the ducks and geese—and the sportsman.

As far as abundance goes, Louisiana's lead is unquestioned. Game is here in the winter months—the only months the sportsman is allowed his shooting fling, he it remembered—by the billion. In the number of species of game birds found within its borders Louisiana will prove a surprise to the uninitiated. Louisiana has ninety-nine species of game birds within its borders at some portion of the year. Some are resi-

GAME DUCKS WINTER HERE.

dent, some are summer visitors, many are winter visitors and others are purely migratory.

Ninety-Nine Species of Game Birds.

Among the ducks and geese we find the American, red breasted and hooded mergansers, green-head mallard, northern black mallard, summer mallard, Texas dusky duck, gadwall or gray duck, baldpate or American widgeon, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, cinnamon teal, spoonbill or shoveler, pintail, wood duck, redhead, canvasback, greater and lesser scaup, or dosgrig, ring-neck or black duck, bufflehead, American golden-eye, old squaw, American white-winged and surf scoters, ruddy duck, greater and lesser snow geese, blue goose, American white-fronted goose, Canadian goose, Hutchin's goose and brant. The fulvus tree duck and black-bellied tree ducks are here, whistling and the trumpeter swans.

Is Rich in Shore Birds.

In the matter of shore birds Louisiana is particularly rich. Many are here the year 'round, others choose it as a winter home and to a host of others it is merely a migration station. Some pass too early in the fall and too late in the spring to be lawful prey for the sportsman's shot-gun, but I dare say no other state in the Union can list such a "number of kinds" of shore birds as can Louisiana.

"Bob White" is Here.

Of the upland fowls Louisiana has in its fauna the incomparable "Bob White," and under the protective measures insisted upon by the Department of Conservation these birds are in no danger of extermination and afford the best shooting known in the interior of the State. The prairie hen of Louisiana is a sub-species of the Middle Western bird, also here in winter, smaller and darker, but better shooting from a sporting proposition. Louisiana, too, is the home of the "king of American game birds," the lordly wild turkey. The rich woodlands of the state still abound with specimens of "His Majesty" and his majestic gobbler. To these native fowl must be added in a very short time the ring-necked pheasant, with which Commissioner M. L. Alexander is planning to stock the state from the State Game Farm on Avery Island.

The mourning dove is a resident of Louisiana and in considerable numbers. The white-winged dove and ground dove are also here.

State Rich in Game Animals.

Contrary to the general belief, semi-tropic Louisiana is particularly rich in game mammals. Even as a fur-bearing state it is commercially important. Louisiana possesses sixteen species of game animals and the hunting of them is, of course, confined to proper seasons, excepting the rabbits, which may be hunted the year through.

Opossum, abundant in the State wherever there is sufficient woodland or other growth for its concealment; Louisiana deer, having slight technical points of difference from the well-known Virginia or white-tailed deer; there are three species of "rabbits" in the state, the Southern cottontail, marsh hare and water hare; five species of squirrel—the Western fox squirrel, found west of the Mississippi; the Southern fox squirrel, found east of the great river; the gray squirrel, found almost everywhere in the state; the bayou squirrel, a near relative to the preceding, and the flying squirrel.

Black Bear Furnish Sport.

The raccoon is abundant in the state and furnishes great sport. In the heavier swamp bottoms, especially in the cane brakes and heavily wooded sections, the Louisiana black bear is found. The gray fox and the gray wolf are still hunted in the interior, and the lynx, or bob cat, is abundant in many localities. The cougar, or mountain lion is found by hunters only in the heavily wooded river bottoms of the interior of the State.

Department of Conservation Controls Game.

The control of the wild game life of the state is in the hands of the Department of Conservation of Louisiana. The state has had sane laws enacted for the regulation of hunting and Commissioner Alexander sees that the seasons are strictly enforced. All hunters

must be provided with licenses and must not exceed their bag limits.

Abundance of Fish Life.

Its great tangle of inland waterways and its immense and deeply indented sea coast make Louisiana a state abundant in a variety of fishes, the greatest variety occurring in the salt waters. Some of the Louisiana fishes are valuable merely from a food standpoint, while others are "game" enough to delight the heart of the most ardent disciple of Izaak Walton.

The principal fresh-water fish in this State is the large-mouthed black bass, the "green trout" of the native Louisianian, the name bass being very seldom applied to this fish. This bass is abundant in waters of the state and specimens reach a weight of ten pounds frequently.

The Game Fish.

The other fresh-water game fishes are: The calico bass, the crappie, or, as it is known locally, sac-a-lait; rock bass, Warmouth bass and a great number of species of sunfish. The term "perch" applied to sunfish by Louisianians is a misnomer, for, as it happens, there are no true perch in the State. The green pike, or pickerel is sometimes found in certain localities and often attains a length of two feet. The Department of Conservation is now building a fresh water fish hatchery near Alexandria and will stock many of the streams with different varieties.

The salt-water fishes of Louisiana are too many to permit listing, croakers, drums, sheephead, Spanish mackerel, pompano, bluefish, snappers, etc. Of the



PINTAIL DUCKS STATES' GUESTS.

game sea fish Louisiana has not only species, but abundance of each kind. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are their habitat and the deep-water sportsman can find work for all his tackle can stand. One of the important sea game and food fishes is the striped bass. The red grouper is another and can be found along the Gulf shore. The black grouper, or jewfish, is found in the bays and inlets along the western gulf coast and many reach a weight of 500 pounds.

Excellent Tarpon Fishing.

Although not as well known as some of the Florida and Texas resorts, Louisiana cannot only compete with them in points of size and abundance when it comes to tarpon fishing. In the gulf waters lying between the Mississippi and Sabine Rivers, the "Silver King" finds water and beaches and food to its liking. These west coast waters of Louisiana are most suitable for the Grande ecaille, as the natives call this noble game fish. Here the level beaches of clear sand shelve far out into the gulf before they drop into deep water.

Thus, in the matter of wild fowl, game animals and fish, Louisiana can present strong claims for the designation, "The Sportsman's Paradise." The state and its natural resources need to be seen to be appreciated.

LOUISIANA TIMBER RESOURCES.

(By R. A. McLAUCHLAN.)

The manufacture of lumber is the second largest industry of the United States and Louisiana leads all other States in the amount of its production and in the amount of capital invested. The commercial woods of the State are divided into three classes, yellow pine, cypress and hardwoods. There are two individual types of yellow pine, the long leaf and the short leaf, the former being the more important because of its relative greater value as a wealth producer. In addition to the lumber that is produced from the tree, a large number of by-products are also produced from the waste of the forests and the saw mills. Hardwoods also cover a multitude of varieties, the leading species being ash, red and white oak, hickory, red gum, tupelo gum, cottonwood, magnolia, elm and pecan.

The most remarkable fact in connection with the forest resources of Louisiana is that yellow pine, cypress and hardwoods are the three leading species of commercial woods of the world and Louisiana is the only State in the United States in which all three are found in abundance. That they thrive in Louisiana as they do in no other section of the world is a tribute to the wonderful fertility of Louisiana soil that should not be overlooked by the man who is seeking to purchase a farm in a State other than that in which he now resides.

The assumed value of the commercial forests of the State of Louisiana is close to \$100,000,000 and as the assessed value is supposed to be about 50 per cent of their actual value, the forest wealth of the State can

easily be appreciated. It will be many years before the present forest areas will be exhausted and steps are now being taken to insure the perpetual existence of the lumber manufacturing industry through the reforestation of lands suitable for nothing other than forest growth and the application of the principles of conservation to all branches of the lumber industry.

The forest area, as shown by the tax rolls of the State, cover an area of 6,100,000 acres. This area is entirely the commercial forests of the State and has no connection with small wooded areas in various sections that are not listed as of commercial importance. The denuded lands of the State will to-day total about 7,910,100 acres. It is highly possible that a good portion of this denuded area will be eventually turned over for the purposes of reforestation, owing to its location in the hilly sections. The denuded area of the cypress lands, known as cypress swamps, for the cypress grows to perfection only in the swamp, are being rapidly reclaimed and this land is noted for its wonderful fertility once it is placed in cultivation.

The assessed valuation of the saw mills of Louisiana is about \$7,000,000. Taking them as a whole there are about 800 such plants in the State. The exact number for any given period is impossible to state accurately owing to the fact that there are always some plants cutting out and new ones going in. Suffice to say that so important has the production of lumber become that more new saw mills are now in contemplation than has ever been known during any one year.



A TYPICAL YELLOW PINE TIMBER CAMP.

NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY.

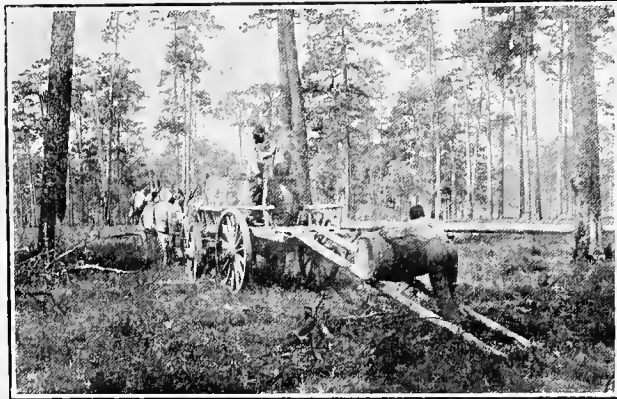
One of the most valuable, yet one of the least known industries of Louisiana, is that of naval stores. The name of naval stores is applied to rosins and turpentine and the production of both is a development of but recent years in Louisiana. To-day the annual value

There are no figures that would afford an accurate estimate of the amount of naval stores production in any of the producing States west of Georgia. However, an association of producers was recently formed in New Orleans and it is expected that it will be but a short time until an exact record of all production is available to all desirous of obtaining the information.



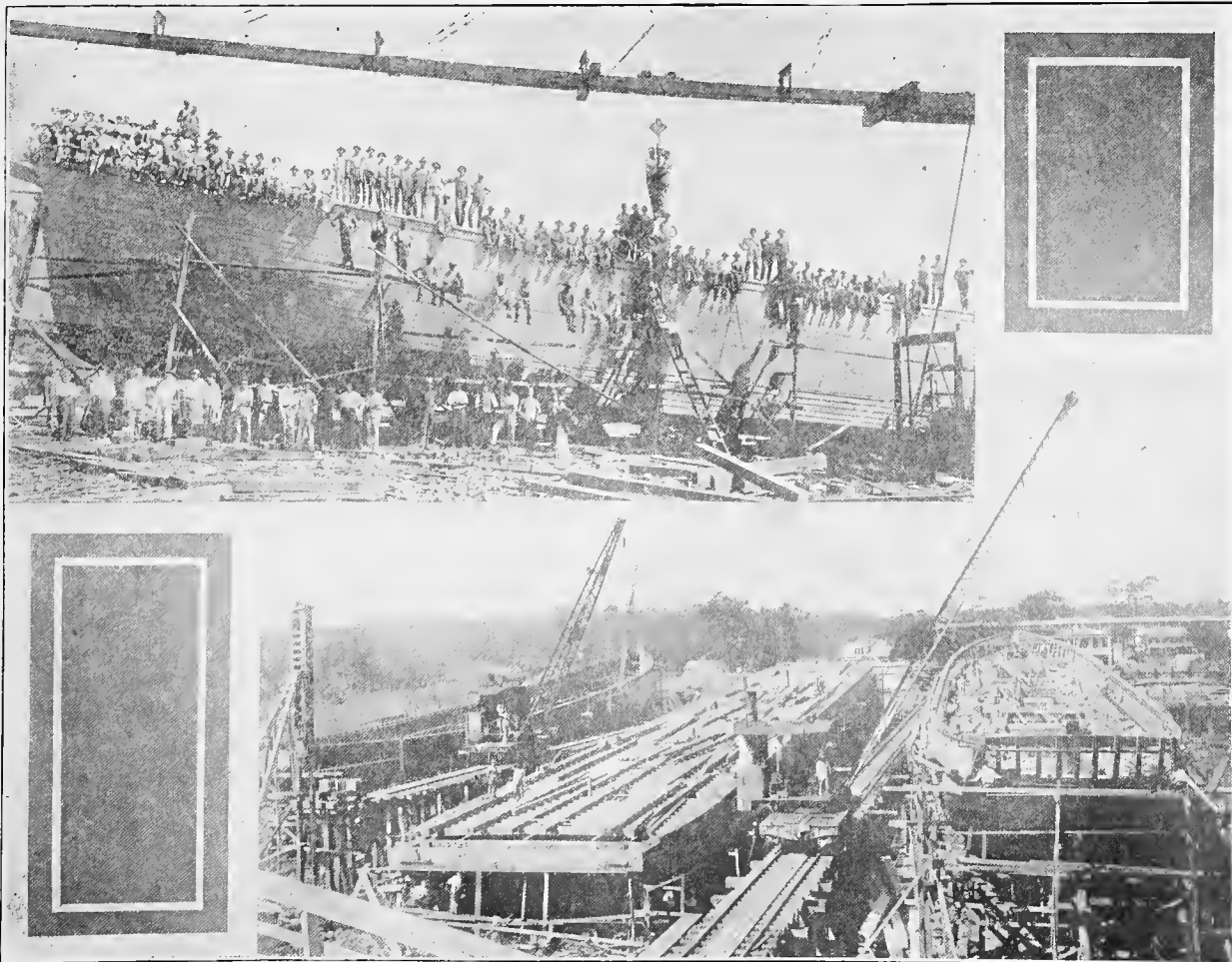
BUSY TURPENTINE STILL.

of this production to the State is \$4,500,000, and this is but one-third of what it will be when the industry has reached the apex of its development.



SENDING ROSIN TO THE STILL.

The production of turpentine in Louisiana is about 80,000 barrels, while the rosin production runs close to 400,000 barrels. A barrel of rosin weighs 280 pounds. The figures given are for the production from pure gum, which in turn is obtained by tapping the trees.



CLOONEY SHIP BUILDING YARD, LAKE CHARLES.

The production of pine oil and certain lower grades of rosins is augmented in a few sections by the utilization of mill and forest waste and in time to come this character of production will play an important part in the annual wealth production of Louisiana.

Naval stores are only secured from the longleaf and slash pine trees of the South.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

The utilization of forest and saw mill waste in the production of a high class of wrapping and print paper is to-day attracting the attention of capital in Louisiana. Two plants for the manufacture of paper and of strawboard are now in operation at Bogalusa and they represent an investment close to \$4,000,000. It is planned to establish similar plants in other sections of the State and in time to thus take care of all forest and saw mill waste not utilized in the production of other products.

It has also been long known that bagasse, a product of the cane sugar plant, cotton stalks and rice straw are suitable for the manufacture of the more valuable kinds of paper but no effort has been made to develop



THIRTY YEARS' OLD PINE TREES.

the use of such waste products until a syndicate of New Iberia citizens formed a company and commenced the erection of a plant in that city. This plant is now under course of construction. The company, by tests made in the East, have proven that rice straw can be manufactured into paper much cheaper than had formerly been thought to be the case.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

No State in the Union—indeed, it is said, no country in the world—has such a wealth of inland waterways



ROADS REACHING EVERYWHERE.

as Louisiana. No matter in what portion of the State the new-comer may find himself, he will find that he is not many miles from some lake or stream, which drains the land and cools the summer breeze. The entire Southern part of Louisiana is one great network of rivers, lakes and bayous, which furnish such water transportation as was never known. The State has 4,794 miles of navigable streams, in all of which boats operate at some season of the year, and in many of which navigation is open the year round. It is by some of these waterways that South Louisiana is to be part and parcel of the great Intercoastal Canal, which will connect an enormous stretch of coast country to the east and west with New Orleans, and



LAFAYETTE HIGHWAY LINKS.

will be of incalculable benefit to the entire southern section of the State.

In addition to these natural waterways, hundreds of miles of canals are in operation in the State; for the very first settlers at New Orleans began digging canals in the early years of the Eighteenth Century, and their example has been followed from that day to this. As a result, we have such waterways as Harvey's Canal, connecting the river with Bayou Barataria and the Gulf; the Old Basin Canal connecting New Orleans with Bayou St. John and the Lake, and ultimately the Gulf; and an indefinite number of important canals scattered through the State.

This great network of waterways, all over the State, insures to the lover of sport most excellent fishing; and there are many of the finest fishing grounds in the South within the limits of Louisiana. Toward the south coast one finds amusement for his leisure in crab fishing, or in catching red snapper, sea trout, sheephead, Spanish mackerel, pompano, or even mullet and croakers; while further north there are perch, buffalo, bass, and a number of others.



CUT-OVER LAND CORN.

POSSIBILITIES OF CUT OVER LANDS DEMONSTRATED AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM OF THE LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT PINEVILLE.

Common sense, that rarest quality of man, has long since taught the interested student and administrator that medicine per se is neither a sine qua non nor a panacea for deranged minds. In fact, broadly speaking, drugs play an infinitesimal part in the restoration of unbalanced mental conditions. This being now a well recognized fact, and it being equally well known that occupation and employment, with humane care and treatment, offer the greatest hope as well as the simplest means of treating the insane, the Board of Administrators of the Pineville institution, to meet this desideratum, purchased a large tract of land, composed of hill and bottom, but mostly of cut over land a few miles north of the town of Pineville.

Lessons learned from the tilling of the soil at the State Hospital for Insane at Pineville, La., where farming and gardening are pursued as diversional occupations for the insane.

The gentlemen of this excellent Board all serve the State from a sense of civic virtue and duty, and as is often the case in initiative and progressiveness, in making the purchase of this farm, they "built better than they knew," for the results have exceeded all expectations. While the original purchase of the land was



PATIENTS PICKING STRAWBERRIES.



PATIENTS CLEARING CUT-OVER LAND TO BE PUT IN CORN. WAGONS ARE SHOWN LOADED WITH THIS WOOD TO BE USED FOR FUEL.



PATIENTS WORKING A CABBAGE PATCH.

to afford occupation and employment as a means of treatment for the mentally afflicted, and is still so, the products of the farm and garden play a very important part in the economic administration of the affairs of the institution. The character of the timber found standing on the cut over land was principally scrub oak and scrub pine, and as this was felled, it was cut into cord wood and used as fuel for the hospital



CORN GROWING ON CUT-OVER LANDS.



AN IRISH POTATO FIELD ON CUT-OVER LAND THAT AVERAGED NEARLY 200 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE



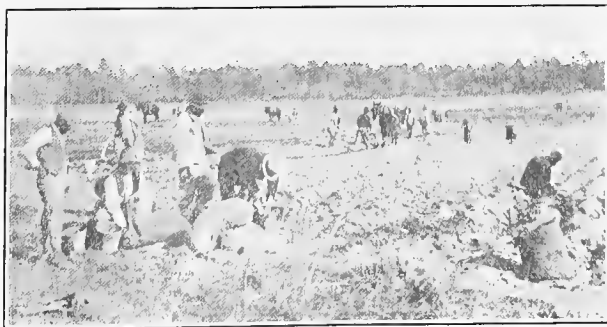
PATIENTS HOEING SUGAR CANE.

power plant, and so valuable was this feature of the purchase that it is known that the institution was saved a fuel bill for coal of from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year. As the land was in a wild state, it had not only to be cleared, but fenced, drained, roads built, and the farm divided into sub-divisions as time and conditions indicated were necessary. This has extended over a period of approximately eight years, so that now the clearing of the land is nearly completed, and the farm and garden are now divided into seven sub-divisions. Every effort has been successfully made



PATIENTS FERTILIZING A FIELD FOR CORN.

to put into cultivation annually every acre cleared for the plow, and even as late as July, corn, peas and velvet beans have been planted for the forage they would make. The products of the garden compose nearly every variety of vegetable grown in central Louisiana in season; such as cabbage, peas, beans, okra, squash, lettuce, onions, potatoes, cucumbers, melons, strawberries, and etc., while the farm produces corn, hay, sugar cane for molasses, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, melons, pumpkins, cashaws, cotton, peanuts, etc. Attention is given to raising food for the hogs and dairy cattle belonging to the institution. In fact, the Superintendent of the institution and the Farm Manager take the most active and energetic interest in the farm work, and all sorts of experiments are annually made for the purpose of maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil and thereby its products. Crop rotation, planting legumes and barn yard manure liberally applied are routine practices employed along this line. This method of handling this cut over land not only conserves whatever fertility it had, but gradually and consistently improve it, thereby in like degree increasing its productiveness. In the cultivation of any land, great care should be taken to provide for the conservation of soil moisture, and this is especially necessary in cut over land to tide a growing crop over a period of drouth. Every attention, therefore, should be given to this important matter. Deep breaking and afterward, shallow and rapid cultivation should be the guiding stars in working this kind of land. That these lands can



PATIENTS PLANTING IRISH POTATOES.

be built up and made to yield profitable crops is beyond question or doubt, but it will take time, labor and the intelligent application of good farming methods. To be handled on a vast scale in large tracts for grazing purposes, they should be plowed and planted in Bermuda for permanent pasture. Bermuda grows readily, and once established, is without doubt the best all around pasture grown in the south. Winter grazing on cut over land can easily be provided as is done at Pineville, by planting oats in the early fall. On the hospital farm at Pineville from seven to ten thousand bushels of corn are annually produced; from eight to ten thousand gallons of cane syrup, from four to six thousand bushels of sweet potatoes, from three to five thousand bushels of Irish potatoes, and an abundance of other field and garden crops above mentioned, not only to materially lower the cost of maintenance, but greatly to add to the comfort and happiness of the patients.

BELGIUM SPEAKS.

(Speech of August Van Asselburg before the Louisiana Farm Lands Congress at Alexandria, La., April 22, 1910.)

Louisiana is the home of a Belgian farmer. As I say this, I am talking about that farmer what got to rent his farm. The poor farmer in Belgium never will be the owner of a farm. Plenty of it never will be the owner of a horse. Some of it can go as far as that they got a little old Shetland pony, but the most of it do the plow work with his milk cow and the wagon work with the wheelbarrow, and then he make only one crop in the year, and pays \$10 to \$15 per acre for rent and about \$1 per acre for license (contribution).

I was working a farm in Belgium of 30 acres. It cost me every year \$240 rent, license included, and I was as good a farmer and as good a worker as any Belgian man, and at the age of 36 years, working day and night to save expenses of hired hands, I got nothing. Was not paid for my work. I could show no money, only we was making a living; what are called at the present day a poor living; and I was thinking on giving up farming, for it was too hard to keep it up any longer. But it happened that an old Belgian farmer came to the old country on a visit from Alexandria, Rapides Parish, in May, 1902. The people told me that he was good looking and that he got plenty of money and that he got a farm of 100 acres of his own. It was a wonder to me how that could be, for I know that he left he old country without a nickel. But one time I meet the old man, and he told me the story in Belgium. He told me of the happy farm life in Louisiana. It was hard to believe it, but today it is proven to me that the old man was right, and it was more happy than he told me.

I came to Alexandria in September, 1903, beginning to farm in 1904, and right now I can say that a good and saving Belgian farmer in Alexandria can furnish his table with that stuff to eat the year round as the rich man do in Belgium, and generally that it left always a little money on top each year. This is proven by every Belgian farmer of Alexandria; about all of them got his own farm and nobody came here with money. Some of it count his property by hundreds of acres, and all that came from the farm, and no wonder to me. We make here two and three crop per year, and each one is more valuable than the one crop in Belgium, and we pay here not half the rent, and the expenses are not as big as in Belgium.

To close I can say, and it is proven by me, that I make during five years working as a truck farmer several thousand dollars clear money, and it happened last year, 1909, that I make between \$4,000 and \$5,000 clear money on not quite 50 acres of ground; and then another thing, if it was that you not make that money that I am talking about, what is possible to do for a Belgian farmer, it will pay him all right to come here and go to farming, and see the happiness of his family.

(Courtesy of Mr. Harry Leon Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF LOUISIANA.

All through the State the last few years have witnessed a great movement forward in the interests of education. In a large number of the parishes, the old one-room school has given place to the consolidated school, with three or four or eight or ten teachers; and children in the rural communities are having the benefit of high school training for the first time in the history of those sections. All over the State, wagons and vans are furnished by the school boards to bring to the schools those pupils who are beyond walking distance, and this to give the largest possible area of country the advantage of these higher courses. During the past year, 460 vans and autos and other vehicles were used in this business of transporting pupils to the consolidated schools. The number will be increased this year, without doubt, for the schools are growing very rapidly; and this has not been a mushroom growth, which might possibly die down within a few months. It is the result of an awakened public sentiment, which demands better educational facilities from year to year.

The State now has 1,204 schools with one teacher each; 1,045 with two or more teachers, all employing 1,140 men teachers and 5,108 women. The average session for the State is nearly eight months; and there is an enrollment of 222,073 pupils.

Large additions were made to the buildings and equipment of schools last year; \$72,122.85 being spent in new buildings, and with these additions, the value of school property amounting to \$13,192,877. Special taxes for school improvements amounted to \$1,469,792; and the amount voted was \$2,286,908.

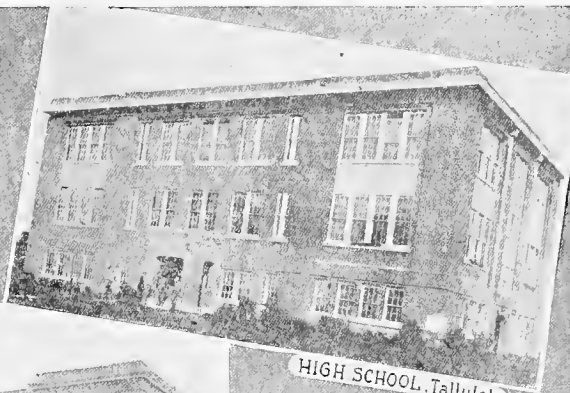
Nearly all the rural consolidated schools have acreage in connection with the buildings, and the boys are receiving very valuable training in farm work. Through the agency of the Agricultural College Extension, boys' corn clubs and pig clubs and girls'



SEWING CLASS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.



STATE NORMAL INSTITUTE, Natchitoches



HIGH SCHOOL, Tallulah



HIGH SCHOOL, Plaquemine



HIGH SCHOOL, Opelousas



HIGH SCHOOL, Homer

TYPICAL LOUISIANA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

tomato clubs and poultry clubs are being promoted all over the State, so that now there is a total of 1,745 boys who are members of corn clubs, 1,565 members of pig clubs, and 3,481 who are members of agricultural classes.

Here and there, all over the State, are splendid private or denominational schools, which are doing excellent work toward the development of the boys and girls of this State. At Natchitoches is the State

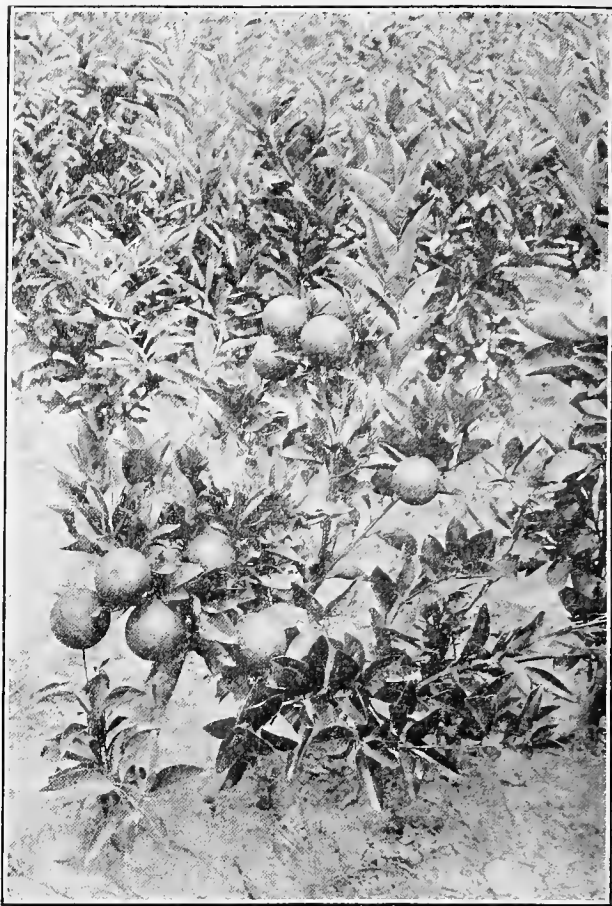
added that there is keener zest, not only on the part of pupils but on that of parents as well, and the desire to give the younger generation every advantage in an educational way is greater than it has ever been.



CITY BOYS' CORN CLUB.

Normal School, one of the best and most thorough institutions of its kind in the South. At Lafayette is the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, and at Ruston is the North Louisiana Industrial Institute; both excellent schools. In Baton Rouge is the great Louisiana State University and A. and M. College, of which the State is justly proud. New Orleans is filled with splendid educational institutions, such as Tulane University, Loyola University, Sophie Newcomb College, Ursuline College, and a large number of others, which rank among the best educational institutions of the United States.

Hence it is that no boy or girl need be deprived of an education in this State at this time, and it may be



LOUISIANA ORANGES SWEETEST.



SURROUNDING WATERS PROVIDE FINEST FISH.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTER.

By HERMAN J. SEIFERTH.

The sugar planter is the hero of the romance of agriculture. He has battled bravely through the vicissitudes of a century, and there is no dispute about his being a prince. The absence of great fortune as his reward is explained by some as being due to his having been more of a prince than a farmer. However that be, it will not be long before he will be crowned the king of farmers.

The sugar cane industry in this country is confined almost exclusively to the southern portion of Louisiana. There are about 600,000 acres of tillable land devoted to the cultivation, but the crop for the mills and market is grown upon half that area. One sixth of the space is reserved for seed cane for the succeeding season, the other third to corn and peas as feed for his work stock and restorer of fertility to his soil. On the half of his drained land last year he raised enough cane to make 250,000 tons of sugar, which he sold for over \$60,000,000. Of this about \$7,500,000, was net profit. The acreage has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent, and the planters' portion should be \$10,000,000. Last year went a long way towards pulling him out of debt. Next season will make him independent. Then will begin an era of development which will be nothing short of marvelous and which will carry out the characterization of kingship.

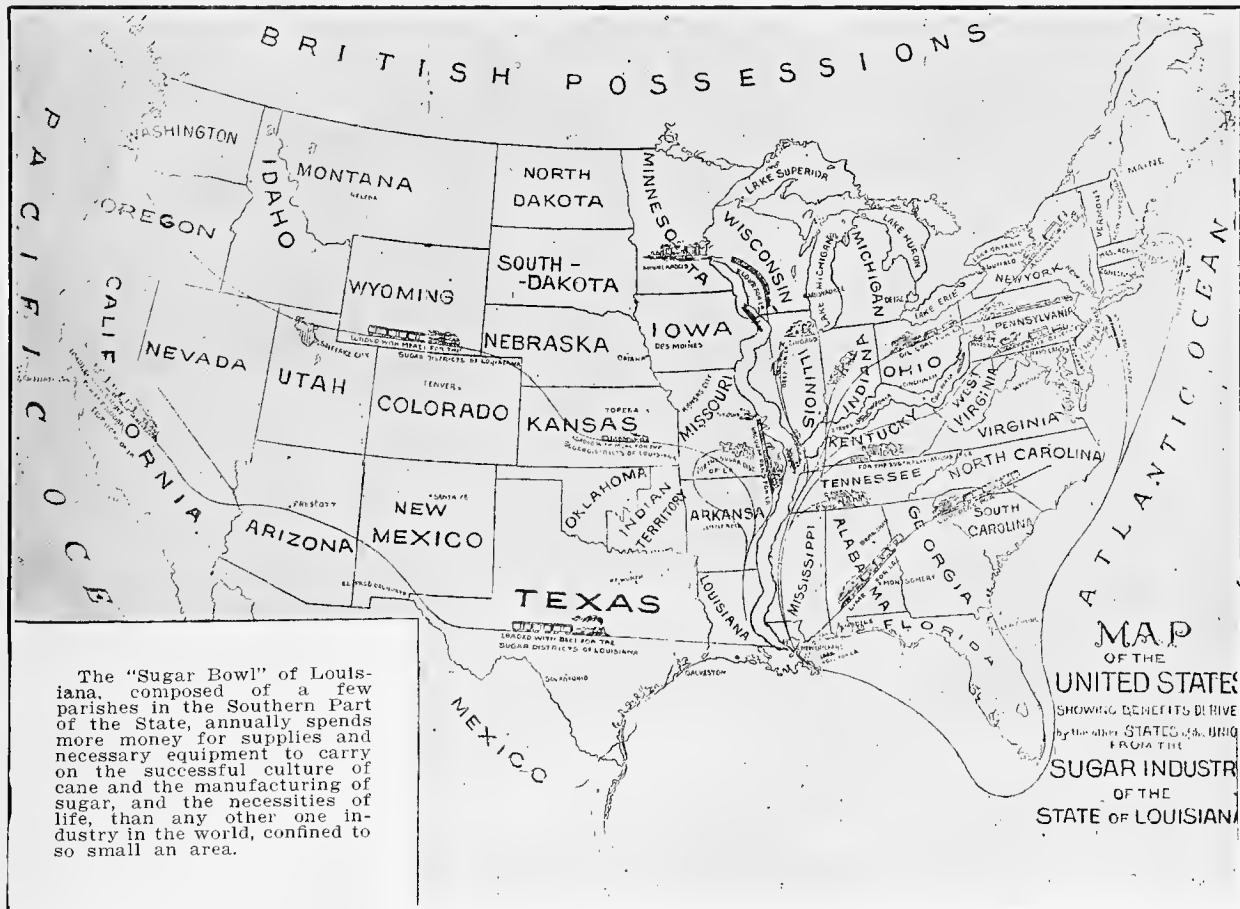
There are about 1,275 cane growers and manufacturers in the State. There are 178 sugar houses in operation, with equipment to handle much more than the present output. The investment of the planters is estimated at \$100,000,000. Half of this is represented by lands, buildings and field improvements,

\$35,000,000 by the factories, \$10,000,000 by the mules, with \$2,500,000 each by implements and the railroads from fields to mills. The ordinary annual outlay, before the war, was calculated at over \$25,000,000, half of which was for labor. Labor and supplies have both gone up, so that 25 per cent may be added to the cost. Taxes are paid upon an average assessment of \$14.04 an acre, with an average value of farm products of \$18.70 per acre. There are about 350,000 people steadily employed, many of them at high salaries, the common field labor now averaging a dollar a day. The revenue from the sugar crop is divided among more states and interests than the money earned in any other line of production.

All these statistics give an insight into the value of the industry to state and nation. The men who head such an immense business must needs have capacity. In a recent lecture before the Tulane University College of Commerce, E. F. Dickinson, manager of the oldest sugar plantation in the state, who has displayed most of the qualifications he enumerated, told of the requirements for success.

The planter must be a financier, an agriculturist, an organizer, a railroad expert, a market specialist, a general, a manufacturer, a chemist, a merchant, an engineer, a bookkeeper, a diplomat, an athlete, and other personalities well merged. He must also be a master builder and a master optimist. If he can pass muster in all these roles he can harvest health and a good income and serve the welfare of his people in a way to stir at least self-satisfaction.

This being all true the query often is as to the



planter's failure to amass wealth. The answer is not paradoxical. He has been all of these but not in all generations. As with fine stock breeding, the evolution has been towards the ideal. In the upbreeding the quality that seemed lacking has been developed, but in the planter's case some other quality of the essentials has been temporarily neglected until its imperativeness again impressed itself. He has been all of these, but all the time and most of all he has been a manufacturer, sometimes to the exclusion of other requisites. He has been forced to be primarily a manufacturer since the Louisiana beginning. Even when the pioneer De Bore gave his original object lesson in 1795, there was no fear as to adaptability of the plant, but there was thrilling vigil until granulation of the syrup occurred. Ever since then every improvement has been eagerly grasped and many improvements invented. The steam engine was introduced as early as 1822, the vacuum pan in 1830, the use of bagasse for fuel and the centrifugal process in 1852. The double, triple, and multiple effects, with exhaust steam, was discovered in Louisiana in 1844. Lime as a cleansing agent originated here, as did the bagasse burner. Cane transports and transfers, filter presses, nearly all the machinery used in planting and harvesting, combination fertilizer, and other devices and methods that have benefitted other crops as well, were Louisiana creations. Over thirty-five years ago Dr. W. C. Stubbs was induced to undertake research and experimental leadership, a station was established at Audubon Park, almost on the site of De Bore test, with miniature, but complete plantation and sugar house, \$100,000 being devoted to equipment alone. The polariscope was applied, new cane varieties perfected, and much other progress fostered. Other parts of the world duplicated the work, and drew upon Louisiana for teachers. The station, which still exists, is part of the great sugar school, now one of the main departments of the Louisiana State University, attracting pupils from every land where cane is cultivated and sugar made, bestowing the knowledge which enables those lands to become rivals of Louisiana. The industrial branch has advanced faster than that of any other agricultural system, and the planter has never hesitated to invest in improved machinery and methods even if he had to discard expensive plants soon after their construction. He was coerced into that course by competition. His profits went back into his business. That was one of the reasons he did not acquire riches.

The factories outstripped the farms, but the economy attained in production always held out the guarantee of fairer future, with the farm achieving parity with the mill. In the meantime, however, various other countries expanded their output, beet sugar loomed up tremendous, and there came a day when supply exceeded demand. The price fell below cost. Simultaneously came a few bad crops, due to untoward weather and over-drawing upon the soil. To complete the threat of ruin arose the threat of tariff removal. There did not appear any way out, and the planter did not see any way to let go, even if his fighting spirit had not been stirred. He did not have the resources to pull him through and he borrowed money. He had to borrow more money to keep going, and he paid the price. There is no necessity to detail the rates the planters had to consent to, the manner in which debt piled up, for it is easily comprehended that there is a vast difference between capital that seeks and is sought. Patriotic concern in home prosperity did not appreciably affect the course capital pursued. Then the tide turned. Consumption of products and by-products increased enormously before the European war eventuated, and the war restricted both crops and transportation abroad. The wrestling giants in sisted upon sugar to enhance energy and endurance. Governmental exigency at home cancelled the tariff's death sentence. One year's respite has wrought the miracle of recuperation.

Misfortune initiated readjustment which would have resulted in survival. Superficially, salvation has in

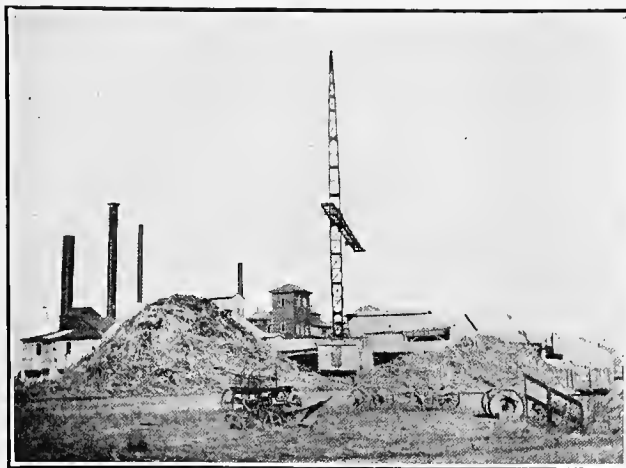
toned a recession. It has been charged that the planters have plunged back into the precarious gamble of the single crop. That is a misconception. The sugar planters are far too intelligent to forget or disregard lessons once learned. They will be foremost among farmers as they are among manufacturers. They are again applying all their resources and skill to their special product in order to guarantee full financial freedom. That won, and they will develop diversification into a fine art. The beginning was forced upon them in order to avert ruin. They will adhere to it to promote permanent prosperity. The legumes they adopted to cancel fertilizer bills will be systematic stimulus to his soil, the live stock they will feed will increase both fertility and crops and add to his profit. The molasses that was once waste residue will help to turn his roughage, green, dry and ensiled, into meat and milk, and be a binder for the commercial mixed feeds which will be one of his side lines. He has already succeeded with swine, even in their conversion into ham and bacon, and he will add sheep of similarly high grade. He will put his cane tops into his silos, and the bagasse that is already filling his furnaces will also furnish some of the most valuable fertilizing elements. He has made a splendid start with truck and with canneries, and will take up both on a more liberal scale. He has already erected some model dairies and will build more. Canneries will follow. He will expand his drainage to reclaim all his land, and will as scientifically solve irrigation. He will make closer study of insect control for the sake of his



BETWEEN SUGAR CANE ROWS.

cane and his new crops, and of animal ills on account of his herds and flocks and the champions he will surely breed. He will adopt the tractor, but he will also raise mules and horses with the best. Even while he is driving hard to win with sugar he is finding out how to conquer with corn without levelling his ridges in the rotation throwing two ridges together and planting three rows of corn on the broader bed. He is reorganizing his labor and his power so as to distribute them over longer period and wider range. His record as a manufacturer is his patent of royalty as a farmer.

Of course, the tariff is a factor in his future. Natural soil and climatic conditions and labor nearer to nature, which enable other nations to produce cheaper sugar, erect a limit to his own power to compete. The advantage of efficiency and experience is nullified by the training he has been instrumental in affording. He pointed out long ago that the once popular campaign platform of a free breakfast table was a fallacy as far as sugar was concerned. Free sugar would not be made cheaper to the consumer if the foreign producers and the domestic refineries were given a monopoly. Any course that would destroy the Ameri-



A SUGAR MILL IN ACTION.

can industry would place the country at the mercy of other countries, and there would be the double danger of famine and of the loss of any check upon price manipulation. The Republican party has always been committed to a protective tariff, the Democratic party was once content with the Cleveland doctrine of tariff for revenue and the encouragement of American industry. His persistent protest against their abandonment of their policies has in some quarters earned him the designation of calamity howler, has even misled other sections into believing they were burdened with his support. Perils which he prayed would be averted have proven him right. His unselfish consolation is that unhampered opportunity for existence and growth will open a large part of the United States to the cane and sugar industries. He welcomes American expansion and competition. There is and will be room for all, for uses and consumption, products and by-products are constantly increasing, and American ingenuity and thrift will ask no special favor in fair field. In such a field the Louisiana farmer can be backed to hold his own, and the sugar planter is the highest type of Louisiana farmer.

The spread of the industry, the enhancement of its resources, the multiplication of its means and its membership, will be conducive to co-operation that will count large. Co-operation would long ago have made the planter's path much more pleasant and profitable. He has made many steps towards harmony, but never arrive at unity. That has been his handicap. Getting together would have served him and the state. Recruiting more states into the sugar ranks, and combining the states into co-operation, will serve the planter and the nation.

LOUISIANA PLANTERS PRODUCE SUGARS RANKING AMONG BEST ON WORLD'S MARKET.

Efforts to Popularize Pure Cane Products Have Created A Much Greater Demand for That Class of Goods.

Resultant upon efforts by Louisiana planters to popularize pure cane sugar as manufactured on plantations, there has been a noticeably greater demand for that kind of staple during the last two or three years. It appears that, while a very large percentage of the population of the country prefer refined, bleached sugar, plantation pure cane sugar maintains a sphere of usefulness quite out of the ordinary.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that some of the planters offering their products upon the markets do not use bone black, and these claim that their sugar is purer and better; that sugar in its raw or crude condition is purer than the refined product. Of course, there are people who prefer using the white

granulated products on their tables, and who insist upon obtaining that kind of sugar.

Several of the larger plantation factories of the state turn out refined products, known as plantation refined sugar, and the owners of such sugar houses take pride in this fact, catering to the people who like plantation refined sugar. It doubtless is gratifying to note that the general public has within recent years taken proper appreciation of the several kinds of sugars offered, though sugar is sugar, and some, particularly chemists, declare that there is only one kind of sugar.

Plantation sugar, made from pure cane juice, has a fine sweetening effect, as well as an excellent aroma. It is generally regarded as being far superior to beet sugar, even though beet sugar may be refined.

Some people like open-kettle sugar, which is sugar which is practically pure, the purest sugar made, in fact, having only 4 per cent. of impurities. In refining sugar of any character, the product is whitened, and it loses its rich, golden color in the process. Even plantation raw sugar has a taste of its own, hard to duplicate, and which finds favor with some people.

In the old days, during the early period of sugar-making in Louisiana, there was a type of cane mill operated by horse power. The juice was boiled, a little lime was added to neutralize the acids, the scum was brushed away from the top of clarifiers. The boiling process eliminated water, and thickened the liquid, which was then stored away in receptacles, where of its own accord it granulated. Some of the planters of the present time use the old process, but they are but few, the remainder manufacturing their product by means of vacuum pans and double and triple effects. Quite a large percentage of the manufacturers of sugar, even those using vacuum pans and "effects," pride themselves upon the fact that they turn out a distinct quality of sugar, while on the other hand, the refiners turn out bleached products, immaculately white.

BAGASSE AND ITS FUTURE.

The history of agriculture in the United States has been one of a slow development, for waste products of the farm, but as the development materialized, farming became more and more a factor in the development of business attainments. The history of the growing of sugar cane is no exception to the rule, because for years and years the cane farmers were confronted with a waste which in time became a problem as to how best to dispose of it. Then along came science and from a waste, this product, known as bagasse, developed a commercial value that promises much in the way of financial returns to the planter.

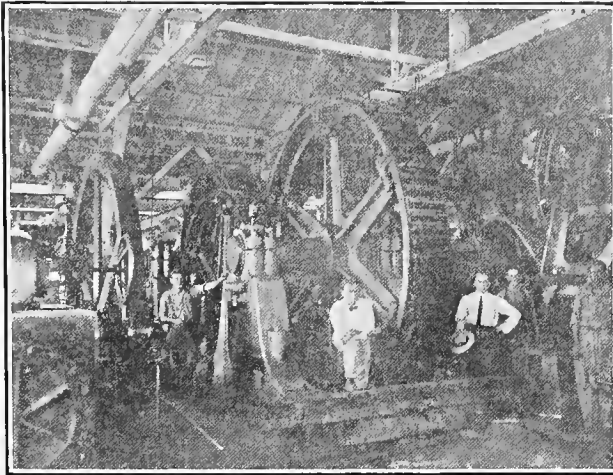
It cannot be said of the Louisiana cane grower that he was in the same category with the average type of farmer throughout the country. To begin with, he has always been found in the forefront of progress, the man with the hoe who really was on the lookout for these mechanical and other improvements in farming that would tend to place his cane production upon a firm basis and assure a profitable annual return. As a result, when bagasse became a burden, attention was directed to some way or method of utilization that would make it of value in some part of his farm operations. Then science developed the fact that it was of real use as a fuel for all purposes, and the once waste product of the cane soon became the life that gave steam to the boilers and heat to the homes of all of the cane farms of the state.

Science is still at work in the interest of the cane grower and from a mere fuel bagasse promises to become one of the most important items in the manufacture of paper. Tests from pulp made of bagasse show a paper equal to that from the best of the regular paper making pulp taken from the forests of the North. A plant for the manufacture of paper from bagasse is now in process of building at New Iberia. Statistics compiled by those financing this plant show that there is enough bagasse produced in the state to keep at least two good sized paper making plants in steady operation.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Possessing the most fertile soil in all the United States, producing annually a wealth greater than all its other farm and industrial resources combined, yet impoverished to an extent where most of those engaged have lost their all, the Louisiana Sugar Bowl, as it is termed, presents an anomalism seldom met with in the agricultural or industrial history of the world. Sugar is one-sixth of the total sustenance of life, therefore one of the most essential and necessary of food products, accounting for the world wide interest that is manifested in its production and consumption. Sugar is not a product of all States or countries or of all soils. The best of sugar is produced only from the cane and the soil that produces a commercially profitable cane is found in but few sections of the world, accounting for the almost total ignorance of consumers as to the trials and tribulations of the growers and the undue expense there is attached to the planting, tillage and harvesting of the cane before it is turned finally into sugar.



SUGAR FACTORY INTERIOR.

As an absolute essential of the daily diet, sugar is one of the very few indispensable necessities of life. More money is annually spent by the consuming public in its purchase than is spent for any other one food product, hence the importance attached to it by the average person when considering his necessary living expenses.

Being an absolute necessity of life, representing a large part of the wealth of the world, handicapped by an unusual degree of ignorance on the part of the public as to conditions surrounding its production, the sugar industry has become the foot hall of politics and the punching bag of politicians.

But the awakening is at hand. A wonderful change has apparently taken place in the popular idea as to the profits of producers. From the nation-wide clamor of a few short months ago for the tightening of the noose that meant the strangling of the industry, there has apparently come a sober second thought with a resultant lessening of the demand for free sugar. This awakening spirit is due greatly to the fact that the American people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that whatever is wrong with the cost of necessities to the consumer, the producer is neither responsible for its origin or its maintenance.

Before taking up the conditions surrounding the production of sugar, it might be well to state that it had its origin in India about the beginning of the memory of man. Its culture was first undertaken in Louisiana in 1751 by the Jesuits. Its history from that time on

until the present has more romance attached to it than has the development of any other commodity of standing in the United States. The reverses that have beset its every development are only equalled by the faith of the patriots responsible for the progress the sugar industry of the United States has attained. While Louisiana is virtually the youngest of the great sugar producing sections of the world, it is and it was Louisiana brains that have advanced the culture of cane to its present high degree of efficiency and revolutionized the mechanical machinery necessary in the production of the finished product.

✓The record of cane culture is a record of the struggles of planters with the overflows of the Mississippi River, the ravages of war and the baneful influence of petty politicians. As a result but few planters have ever been enabled to achieve more than a competence from a life's work, and all of them, with free sugar in sight, were face to face with absolute bankruptcy. It was the cry of those apparently interested in wrecking the great sugar industry of Louisiana, that the planters of cane could turn their attention to the growing of other crops. But could they? Fertile as was their lands, the culture of cane was all they knew. In it they had specialized for ages. A cane farm represented an investment greater by many times than any other character of farming in the world. To successfully operate a cane plantation meant a heavy investment in live stock, labor, farm machinery, drainage machinery, and more important of all, thousands of dollars in a plant for the reduction of the cane—a plant that could only be operated a short time each year. And needless to say these only represented a part of the investment before a cane plantation could become a successful venture and its success, despite the utilization of every device known for economical planting, cultivating, harvesting and manufacture, was entirely dependent upon the whims of American politics as to the protection granted through the medium of a tariff.

✓Reliable figures as to the expenditures of the sugar industry of Louisiana for the products of other States were recently compiled by a statistician of note and are as follows:

Machinery	\$6,000,000
Lumber and Brick	600,000
Mules and Horses	1,100,000
Coal, Fuel, and Lubricating Oils.....	1,500,000
Food Products	3,000,000
Vehicles and Implements	500,000
Beef, Lard, etc.	3,000,000
Butter and Cheese	500,000
Lime and Cement	500,000
Cooperage for Sugar Barrels	1,000,000
Pea Seed, Fertilizer, Tankage, etc.....	1,000,000
Boots, Shoes and Clothing	7,500,000

An examination of the above figures show that the annual purchasing power of the sugar district of Louisiana is \$26,200,000, all virtually spent with the producing interests of States north of the so-called Mason & Dixon line. The purchases made from neighboring Southern States necessary to the welfare of the residents of the sugar district will easily run the total to \$28,000,000. There are 64 parishes in the State of Louisiana and but 21 of them are in the sugar district, which better illustrates the importance of this one district and its great industry as a factor in providing a market for the products of the farm and the factory in other States of the United States. As a matter of fact there is no strictly farming section of the United States with twice the area that has the purchasing power of the sugar district of Louisiana.

The value of the total permanent investment of the sugar industry of Louisiana is placed at \$100,000,000. This is not the inflated total of war conditions but the

actual value in normal times prior to the war abroad
This permanent investment is arrived at as follows:

Lands with Building and Field im-	
provements	\$50,000,000
Sugar Factories	35,000,000
Mules and Horses	10,000,000
Implements, Railways and Equipment	5,000,000

The cultivated area of the sugar lands represents 300,000 acres and the average annual value of the sugar crop is \$40,000,000. The sugar producing district supports a population of 500,000 people and it would be hard to find a man, woman or child in the entire United States that does not benefit in some way from the purchasing power of the sugar farmers and the half million population the district supports, for the \$40,000,000 value of the sugar crop is represented in the creation of an interstate commerce to the value of \$80,000,000.

As against the total permanent investment of \$100,000,000, the Louisiana sugar cane producer is faced with an annual fixed cost in excess of \$25,000,000. As the annual value mentioned represents sugar in the finished or partially finished state, it will be noted that but a small part of the difference between the value of the crop and the fixed cost of production on the farm remains to be divided among the growers.

It is to be hoped that the American public will continue to manifest a more abiding interest in actual conditions prevailing in cane sugar production and that when all the facts are known will demand that sugar, in common with other products of the soil, be eliminated as a plaything of politics.

Under the proper protection of the government, Louisiana could be made to produce about all the cane sugar the United States would need; it could be made one of the greatest factors in the prosperity of every other State in the Union; its fertile soil and its millions of acres of untilled lands could be made the garden spot of the Universe and its prosperity would be liberally distributed among all the people of the United States.

OAKLEY PLANTATION.

IS EQUIPPED WITH MODERN SUGAR HOUSE.

Owned by the Oakley Planting Co., Ltd., the Oakley plantation, at Avoca post-office, is equipped with a modern sugar house, having a double mill, vacuum pans, double effects, granulator and table syrup outfit; which plant handles cane from an acreage of about 3,000, including that obtained from small farmers. This place, which required an investment of \$327,000, is managed by S. Mills Malhiot, with Louis M. Dill as factory superintendent. From 375 to 450 persons are directly dependent upon the place for a living.

About seventy-five years ago, when the property was purchased by Col. E. E. Malhiot, of St. Pierre, province of Quebec, Canada, it was wooded for the most part, shortly afterward having been cleared and cultivated in sugar cane. The Oakley company was organized on January 6, 1894, subsequent to which date new machinery was installed and the plant turned into a central factory, and six miles of tramway, with cane cars, built, in order that cane from small growers could be promptly handled. The factory is fitted to produce anything in the sugar class, from raws. or 96 test sugar, to granulated sugar, and fancy syrup, also.

A branch line of the Southern Pacific railroad passes near the factory, which is known as the Napoleonville branch line. Bayou Lafourche bounds the property on the east side, and is a navigable stream. Oakley is six miles south of Napoleonville, the parish seat.

CHATSWORTH PLANTATION.

Manufacturing high-grade sugars, and with a plant which has been in operation every grinding season for the last twenty-five years, the Chatsworth plantation, near Burtville, is owned by the Chatsworth Planting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the stockholders of which are Joseph Staring, Paul J. B. Landry, Alf. A. Landry, Adr. A. Landry and L. P. Landry. Mr. Staring is president and general manager.

Chatsworth has 2,700 acres, about 1,200 of which are in cultivation. The sugar house grinds 450 tons of cane daily during the season, and is equipped with a five-foot, six-roller mill, vacuum pan, double effects, as well as all other things necessary in a modern plant of its kind. The capital stock of the corporation is \$90,000. During the cultivating season nearly 100 persons are employed, who live on the place, while probably as many as 100 additional laborers are in evidence during the busy season, in winter.

In 1903 Chatsworth was purchased by the present owners from T. A. Womack, who at the time had given up cane, and cultivated cotton. After some extremely difficult experiences, due to sugar legislation and other conditions well known to Louisiana planters, Chatsworth recovered from a series of set backs.

LITTLE TEXAS PLANTATION.

Having in cultivation 2,300 acres, and a huge mill of a daily capacity of 700 tons of cane, the Little Texas plantation, at Avoca post-office, owned by C. C. Barton and operated by the present management since 1838, looms up as a factor of considerable magnitude when properties of its character are reckoned with.

Estimated to be worth fully \$300,000, the plantation requires considerable labor the year round. During the cultivating season as many as 150 workmen are employed, whereas over twice that number are on the place during the grinding season, when many cane-cutters and sugar house hands are necessary for the work involved.

Little Texas has long been known as a plantation. As early as 1845 it was cleared by E. D. Barton, father of C. C. Barton, for Pugh & Foley, and was managed by him for sixteen years succeeding. During the time intervening from period of first clearing to the present day, the output of that plantation has steadily increased as the years came and went. New and latest-improved apparatus was installed in the factory, in addition to a new and up-to-date mill, which supplanted the old, primitive-like arrangement on the place during the early days.

CLOVER RIDGE PLANTING & MFG. CO.

Clover Ridge Planting & Mfg. Co., is located at Grosse Tete in the Parish of Iberville and owns and operates the Clover Ridge Plantation and the Clover Ridge Factory. The Plantation of some 1,500 acres is actively cultivated to the production of sugar cane and contributes a large portion of the raw supplies for the factory. The factory, however, purchases a considerable amount of sugar cane from the farmers in the near community.

The Clover Ridge Factory is what is known as an open house and specializes in soft sugars and high grade molasses, a character of sugar products which is used largely and extensively by the baking interests. In addition, however, high grade clarified sugar and high grade syrup is also manufactured.

The development of this property to sugar dates back to the late nineties and this property is now conservatively valued at \$125,000.00.

Some 250 people are dependent upon the operation of this property for a livelihood and they are in consequence actively interested in any factor which might contribute to the stability and greater development of the production and manufacture of sugar in Louisiana.

AMERICAN CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

In 1876 the Sugar Planters formed an association, which, presided over by Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, looked after the interest of the Sugar Producers at home. In 1883 a Tariff Commission prepared a bill for the incoming Congress, and Mr. Kenner was a member of that Commission. It followed that Sugar was well cared for during the framing of that bill. In 1884 both the Sugar Exchange and the Sugar Planters' Association joined in declaring that the policy of protecting American Labor and Industry should be advocated by our Senators and Congressmen.

All the while the European Beet Sugar producing states were giving bounties on the export of their surplus, which cut down the protection we enjoyed under the tariff. Later on, 1901, the protective duty was withdrawn and a bounty substituted therefor to run for fifteen years. At the end of three years however, the Democrats gained the ascendancy and a duty of 40% ad valorem was imposed for revenue. In consequence of this the profits realized from the bounty were eaten up, and the industry threatened with annihilation. At this juncture, December 1896, the American Cane Growers Association was formed, including in its membership planters, merchants, bankers, and in fact, everybody interested in the welfare of the industry. Mr. Charles A. Farwell was unanimously elected president of the Association, with an Executive Committee of seventeen prominent planters and merchants. At once the work of the tariff reformation was assumed. A large and carefully chosen committee was sent, under Mr Farwell, to Washington, and in conjunction with Committees from The American Beet Sugar Association and The Importers of Raw Sugar, a

later on resisting successfully preferential treatment of Philippine Sugar for a time.

The industry was growing, and quite able to stand both the Cuban and Philippine reductions in the measure of protection enjoyed under tariffs, until the ascension of Mr. Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency. The association and its beet sugar colleagues fought manfully for the continuation of the protective policy, but the Democratic Party, forgetful of its convention promises, lowered the rate of duty, and provided that after three years no duty should be collected. Our Senators and Representatives did all they could to defeat the legislation, but it was of no avail, the death knell was sounded for cane and beet sugar on the mainland, and the industry was crippled in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. If it were not for the European War the industry would have perished; but the event forced the administration to call off its hounds, and the duty was retained. This, with the advance in value accruing to all breadstuffs by war of such magnitude, has enabled the sugar producers to forge ahead again; and, at this writing the Cane Growers' Association is working and hoping for better things when the next Congress meets.

This association has in all these years found a faithful ally in the American Protective Tariff League; and, very lately, this alliance has been strengthened by the election of Mr. Charles A. Farwell to the Presidency of that powerful organization, which knows not latitude or longitude, but stands for the protection of labor and industry under the American Flag wherever it floats.

The American Cane Growers' Association also maintains that the duty on cotton and woolen fabrics and yarns enables the producer of cotton and of wool to obtain higher prices for their raw products, just as cane sent to the mill depends absolutely for its value on the finished product, sugar and molasses—and it commends this fact to the recognition of the purblind Congressmen and Senators from our Southern States, who have voted for, and effected, a reduction in the duty on cotton and woolen goods.

BESSIE K. PLANTATION.

Equipped with a modern six-roller mill, the daily capacity of which is 500 tons, and a sugar house also having a vacuum pan and other latter-day improvements, Bessie K, a plantation containing 900 acres, near Lagan, post-office, St. James Parish is owned by the Laurel Ridge Planting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and is managed by L. Henry Schexnaydre.

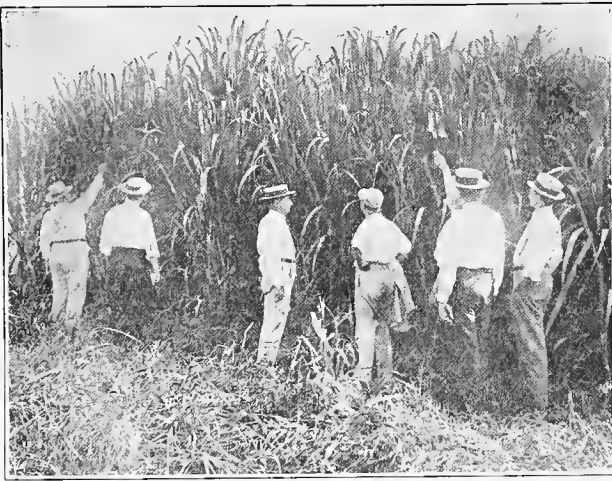
In ante-bellum days this plantation was cultivated in cane by the Delogneys, who retired about ten years ago. The land and sugar house cost about \$100,000. About 500 persons depend upon the plantation for livelihood.

THE MINNIE PLANTATION.

Near Lauderdale is the Minnie plantation, embracing 1,000 acres, and owned and managed by Clerville Himel. Cane and rice are grown on the land, which, with improvements, represents an expenditure of \$55,000. About 150 persons live on the place.

The plantation, formerly with the appellation of Saint Vittoire, was at one time owned and operated by a Mr. Gandet, in whose family it remained for several generations. In 1875 it was purchased by the father of the present owner, when the name was changed to its present title. The plantation adjoining the lower boundary, known as St. Alice, was purchased by Mr. Himel in 1916, the two farms making up the Minnie place. Old-fashioned sugar houses were in operation on both places up to 1896, and sugar was manufactured on the Minnie as late as 1902. Since that time the cane crop has been sold to the Salisbury Refinery.

The plantation is in a bend of the Mississippi River, and, owing to caving banks, about forty acres of the place has been lost, the levee having been moved backward three times since 1875.



A COUNCIL AMID THE CANE.

schedule was framed and presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the outgoing Congress, which was Republican in its organization, and presided over by Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine. These Committees also advocated the imposition of a countervailing duty to offset the bounties given by the European Beet Sugar producing states. The Ways and Means Committee recognized the wisdom of adopting both these suggestions and at the extra session of the incoming Congress recommended them to that House, which gave them place in the Tariff Bill. The Senate then took up the question, and due chiefly to the influence, and altogether to the vote, of Senator Samuel Douglas McEnery, the bill was passed. Mr. McKinley, then President, signed it and it became law, both as to the regular duty, and as to the countervailing duty, and the industry was placed on a better footing than it had realized in all its history. The organization continued its efforts to maintain this position, fighting against Cuban Reciprocity successfully until 1902, and

ERNEST ROGER COMPANY, LTD.

Typifying thrift, energy and determination to succeed, oppressive laws and low prices of past years notwithstanding, the Greenwood plantation, near Thibodaux, has grown from a comparatively small place with an old-fashioned mill to a vast tract and a factory fitted with latest improved machinery and apparatus.

This plantation, owned by the Ernest Roger Company, Ltd., was bought by Ernest Roger in 1888, and has been in operation ever since. At the time of the purchase mentioned, the acreage was not large, but additions thereto were made, in alliance with further developments and improvements. The total investments on the place is about \$350,000. Approximately 400 people, mostly laborers, live on the place. These figures include data gathered from the St. Rose plantation and the undivided half of the Braud plantation, both owned by the company, which tracts make a total acreage for the company of 3,500. The manager of the plantation is L. C. Roger.

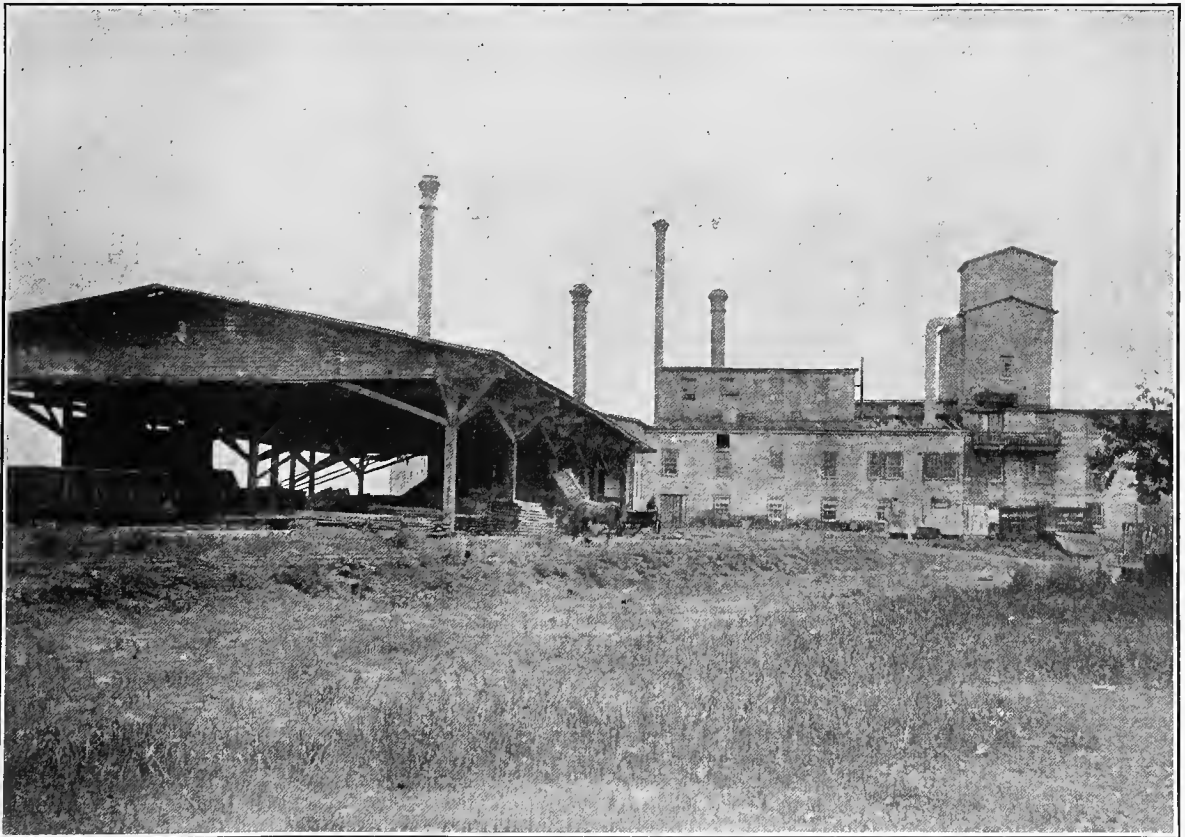
The factory on Greenwood is equipped with all necessary machinery and other things for the manufacture of high-grade white granulated sugar, extracted from pure cane juice, no blending being used; the double filtration process being used, minus the bone-black,

which product is in great demand for the table use. Besides the sugar house, there is a plantation railroad and everything else required on a modern sugar cane plantation.

With the increase in the demand of sugar for the last year or two, the sugar industry about Thibodaux has received noticeable encouragement, and with a plantation and factory such as is owned by the Roger company there are good possibilities for cane growers and manufacturers of sugar. It is such plantations as Greenwood that have played material part in the development of Louisiana as a sugar-producing state.

When the crisis came to the sugar planters several years ago, when many owners of plantations looked through gloomy glasses and some of them decided to stop the wheels of their mills, the Greenwood place forged ahead, and is looked upon as being one of the leading places of its kind in the state.

As is well known to the public generally, particularly to the people of Louisiana, the sugar planters would welcome enactment of laws regarding duty on sugar which would create a material improvement in connection with the sugar industry, and which would accordingly benefit a very large percentage of the people of the state, both directly and indirectly.



SUGAR HOUSE, ERNEST ROGER CO., LTD.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

Conspicuous among the leading industries of the South and especially of Louisiana, is the production and refining of sugar. In this industry the Chalmette Refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company holds unquestionably the most important place.

Since the early days when the Jesuit fathers introduced the cultivation of cane into Louisiana, when New Orleans was but a village, lying between Canal and Esplanade Streets, the sugar industry has grown to its present importance.

The Chalmette Refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company is the largest single plant of its kind in the world. In point of equipment and modern construction, it surpasses all others. This magnificent plant is located on a tract of seventy acres which has a frontage of over one thousand three hundred feet on the Mississippi River and a depth of approximately twenty-nine hundred feet and is reached by cars running direct from New Orleans to a terminal on the refinery property, where the Company has built a station for the convenience of its employees.

Vessels bringing sugar to this plant discharge at a wharf eight hundred feet in length by eighty feet in width, on which is a warehouse of approximately the dimensions of the wharf, built of steel and concrete. The wharfage facilities provide for the unloading of several vessels at a time. From the wharf the raw sugar is conveyed by electrically operated cranes, of which there are twenty-five, to the sugar storage sheds or directly to the Melting House. The storage sheds, three in number, have a capacity of 134,400,000 pounds. The entire plant is laid out with a splendid system of railroad trackage. The tracks are so arranged as to facilitate the shipment of refined sugar and the receiving of raw sugar, when raw sugar is received by this method. Shipments of molasses by tank cars, coal and refinery supplies are all handled over these tracks. In all there are five miles of railroad trackage on the refinery grounds, thus giving unexcelled facilities for the shipment and receiving of material incident to refining operations.

The first step in the process of refining is the washing of the sugar. The raw sugar carried from the warehouse in the bags or straw mats in which it has been shipped is dumped into the sugar crushers where large lumps are effectively broken up. From the crushers the sugar is conveyed by bucket elevators to the top of the wash house, where it is emptied into the mixing machines. Here it is made into a thin paste so that it can flow into a centrifugal machine. It is in this machine that the sugar is first washed to remove the thin film of dark molasses which surrounds the sugar crystal, the removal of which is the first step in the refining process. These machines are strong cylinders of heavy construction arranged to revolve at very high speed. The sides of the cylinders are covered with a very fine brass screen, and the high speed at which these machines revolve forces the sugar against these screens, thus retaining the sugar by permitting the washings to go through. From the centrifugals the washed sugar is run into melting pans where it is liquified by the addition of hot water. This sugar is now pumped to the very top of the refinery, from which by a very ingenious arrangement of equipment, the sugar travels from one process to another mainly by the force of gravity.

The sugar liquor after having reached the top of the refinery begins its descent by being strained through bag filters. These are long cylindrical bags, an inner bag of fine mesh which does the filtering and an outer bag of strong twill which prevents the weight of the sugar from bursting the inner bag.

The liquid leaving these bag filters is of a high degree of purity but still contains more or less coloring matter in solution. The removal of this color is necessary in order to insure a perfectly white granulated sugar, and for that purpose the sugar liquor goes to the boneblack filters, huge cylindrical vessels about thirty feet high. purpose of the boneblack or char is to decolorize the more or less coffee colored sugar liquor that is passed through it rendering it clear and bright.

From the char filters this sparkling sugar liquor goes to the vacuum pans. By means of proper appliances a vacuum or diminished atmospheric pressure is maintained in these pans, enabling the concentration and crystallization of the sugar to take place at a low temperature. This is economical and also lessens the danger of caramelization, that is, burning the sugar. Sugar boiling, as this process is called, is one of the important steps in the refining of sugar and requires considerable skill, for it is necessary to have the vacuum pan full at the same time that the crystals are of the right size. It is only by experience that the operator is enabled to do this and to produce finished crystals of any desired size. When the crystallization is completed the sugar is dropped into a large receiving tank. In this tank special mixing machinery slowly revolves and keeps the warm sugar from solidifying. From this tank the sugar again goes to a centrifugal machine. The process is very similar to the washing of the raw sugar, the object being to separate the sugar crystals from the "mother liquor" which surrounds it. After this liquor or syrup is thrown off the sugar in the machine is washed with filtered water to remove the last adhering trace of syrup from the grain. When the machine is stopped the sugar is found in the basket white and clean and ready to be carried by conveyors to the granulators or dryers, where it is freed from all moisture and carefully screened to insure crystals of uniform size.

After screening, it passes to the coolers and from there to the large storage bins, or direct to the weighing and packing machines. The sugar is packed by these machines into a variety of packages from small bags and cartons to barrels of about three hundred and fifty pounds capacity.

In addition to the building actually used in refining, there is a water filtration plant which occupies an area of eighty feet by one hundred and sixty feet. Here in large cylindrical tanks equipped with sand and gravel filters having a capacity of eight million gallons every twenty-four hours, is filtered all the water used in the refinery. The water after leaving the filters is collected in receiving tanks, from which it is pumped by electric pumps to all parts of the buildings where it is required.

Another building of the plant is for the storage of molasses, a by-product from the refining of sugar. This building contains tanks of large capacity, totaling about thirteen thousand barrels.

In the rear of the property are two large fuel oil tanks connected with the wharf by pipe lines that run through the property. Steamer cargoes of oil arriving at the wharf are pumped into these tanks and stored and repumped to the points in the filter house building in which the oil is used.

There is also a three story building of the same general type of construction of all the other buildings on the property used as a machine shop, equipped with the necessary tools for doing the repair work required for the plant's maintenance. This plant gives employment to numerous mechanics, machinists blacksmiths and coppersmiths.

The Company manufactures all barrels that are used in the plant. This is done in a one story structure two hundred and eighty-four feet long by one hundred and fifty-one feet wide, approximately thirty-five feet in height, which contains the kilns for drying the material which comes from the Company's mills in Missouri and other states and all the modern machinery and equipment for expeditiously turning this material into finished barrels.

Adjoining this structure is a storage building in which the finished barrels after leaving the manufacturing plant are stored. This three story building, two hundred feet by one hundred and fifty feet in width and approximately sixty-eight feet high has a storage capacity of about one hundred thousand finished barrels. From this barrel storage building, through gravity runways the barrels are delivered to the refinery packing house building.

Power for the plant is generated in another set of buildings where there are in operation boilers of eleven thousand horsepower electric generating engines and pumping machines and wherein there are coal storage bins of a capacity of six thousand tons of coal, a twelve day supply.

The refinery maintains on the grounds a Commissary, an attractive building in which substantial food

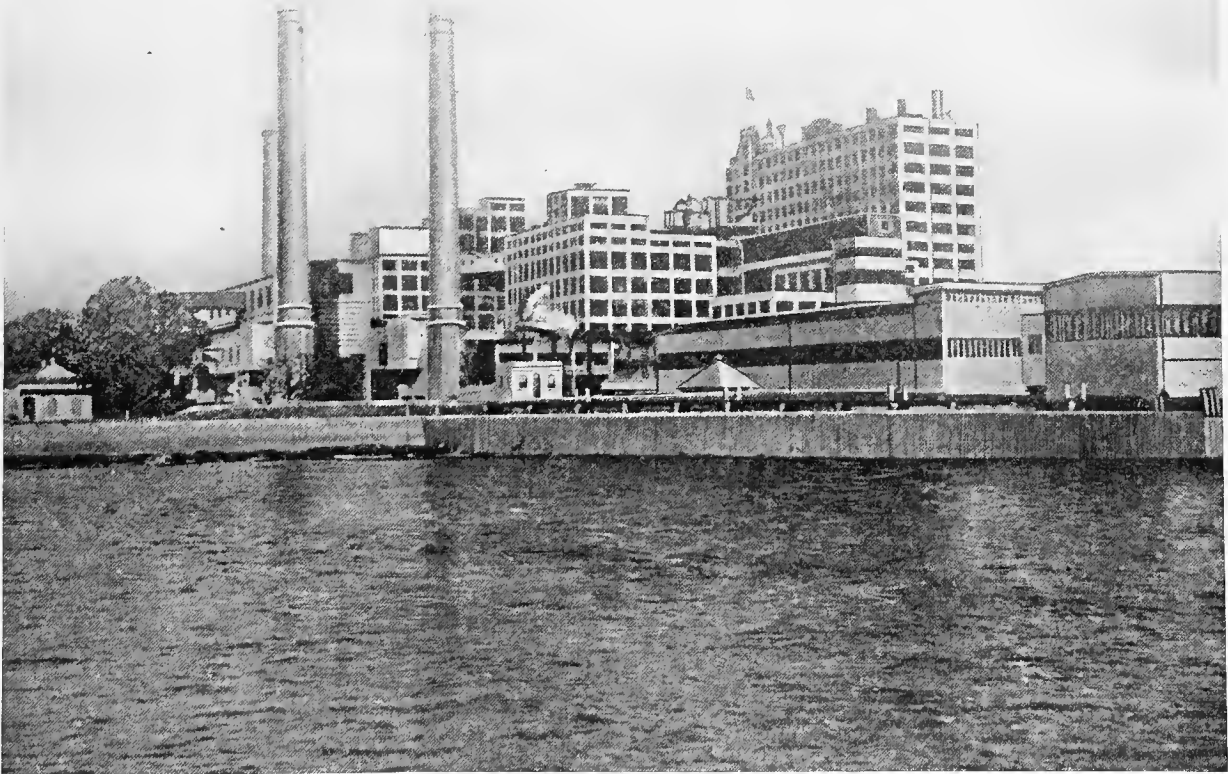
is supplied at cost to all employees who desire to patronize it.

In addition to the main buildings, there are the office buildings, timekeepers' building and other accommodations necessary for the conduct of the plant. The enclosed floor area in the group of buildings composing the refinery plant is in round figures thirty acres.

In the large force employed in the Chalmette Refinery many kinds of labor are included. Among these are chemists, engineers, skilled mechanics, electricians, machinists, masons, carpenters and painters, as well as those employed in the work of washing, melting, refining, boiling, assembling and packing the sugar.

One of the most noticeable features of the great plant is the evident care the Company has paid to the comfort and convenience of its employees in the arrangement for light, ventilation, accessibility and safety of machine operations.

Said to be the most modern and best equipped refinery in the world, employing over a thousand people, with operations involving large outlays for supplies and labor, the success of the Chalmette Refinery will always be closely connected with the prosperity and prestige of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana.



CHALMETTE REFINERY—THE LARGEST SINGLE PLANT OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

J. N. PHARR & SONS, Ltd., LEADING PLANTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

ORANGE GROVE PLANTATION.

With large acreage, modern sugar factory and several farm industries, the Orange Grove plantation, at Olivier, in Iberia parish, is one of the most valuable and at the same time best-equipped of properties of its kind in the state. The plantation is owned by J. N. Pharr & Sons, Ltd.

The large, modern factory on the place, turning out 4,650,000 pounds of sugar and 200,000 gallons of molasses annually, contributes considerably to the sugar industry and the resources of Louisiana. The sugar house is one of the most complete, and has every device or apparatus necessary for successful operation. In the Iberia section the company has given notable encouragement to the sugar industry; in fact, the name of Pharr is well known in sugar circles as well as in practically every quarter of the commonwealth, at least among that class of people who are well-informed as to men and events.

As an adjunct to the plantation, an up-to-date dairy, sanitary in every respect, is on the place. The dairy barn is large and completely equipped. There is also an ice and cold-storage plant. For the feeding of 100 dairy cows, 260 heeves and 100 hogs, every preparation has been made. Four large silos are on the place. For the last three years this place has furnished 100 gallons

of milk daily, for the Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

On this plantation versatility has proven highly successful, and has demonstrated its value, showing not only the possibilities of the section, but also what can be done, and what should be done, for the purpose of successfully managing a property of its kind. The progress made along the lines mentioned serves as an example which other planters of Southern Louisiana might well emulate.

On the Orange Grove plantation are 1,110 acres, 900 of which are in cultivation. About 100 laborers are regularly employed, though during the grinding season additional labor is secured.

The management is up-to-date in ideas and methods. The firm is enterprising, as it has been in years gone by, always with an eye for the interest, not only of section and parish, but for the state, as a whole. The company is ever ready to contribute to any movement which might serve for the upbuilding of the state, or for any good cause. As a result of the interest which the firm manifested during days of adversity, insofar as sugar was concerned, it has proven of special worth regarding that industry, and the present outlook for sugar proves that its judgment was not misplaced in that direction.

AVOCA ISLAND.

Extending over length and breadth of vast territory, and with a large percentage of its acreage in cultivation in cane, corn and rice, the Avoca plantation, on Avoca Island, is owned by J. N. Pharr & Sons, Ltd., and proves a valuable resource among the substantial acquisitions, this not only from the viewpoint of a plantation in cultivation, but also for the farm industries thereon, including the raising of cattle and hogs.

Five thousand acres are embraced by the plantation, 3,500 of which are in cultivation, and all is perfectly drained. In sugar cane on this place are 2,300 acres; in corn, 1,000; in rice, 200. Cattle number 1,000, and the section has demonstrated special advantages for the stock-raising business. There are also 500 hogs on the property, and 800 goats. There, grasses grow luxuriantly and abundantly practically the year round, and the mild climate does not necessitate expensive barns such as have to be used for cattle in the North during winter months. About 200 horses and mules are on the place, used for cultivation.

Much credit is due the Pharrs for the effective interest which they have taken in the development of the section, both agriculturally and otherwise. The

land is in the Avoca drainage district, which affords perfect and systematized drainage, as well as protection by one of the best and most reliable levee systems in the state. The tax in connection with this drainage district has been reduced to a minimum by reason of the large acreage under one pumping and canal system.

Organized in 1910, the drainage district, in St. Mary parish, has long ago passed the stage of an experiment, and has proven highly satisfactory to all concerned. Sub-drainage district No. 1 extends over 16,600 acres, separated from Morgan City by Bayou Boeuf, but connected with that city by a new steel draw-bridge. The district is called "Avoca Island" because it is surrounded by navigable streams. Practically every acre in the district is ready for cultivation, except the wooded lands, which are being cleared.

Consisting of alluvial deposits, the soil is remarkably fertile. In addition to the crops mentioned, all kinds of vegetables are grown on this land. Citrus fruits of all kinds are grown on Avoca, because of the mildness of the climate due to the great bodies of water just north of the property.

GLENWILD AND FAIRVIEW PLANTATIONS.

Known as one of the most modern and complete sugar houses in the "Sugar Bowl," Glenwild, located at Berwick, St. Mary's Parish, and owned and operated by J. N. Pharr & Sons, Ltd., of which John A. Pharr is president and manager, yearly manufactures a heavy volume of sugar.

Glenwild and Fairview plantations were bought from D. Rhodes and Mrs. Cochran, respectively, in 1877 by the late J. N. Pharr, there being about 5,000 acres.

This land was cultivated until about 1903, the year of his death, by Mr. Pharr. Since that time the plantations together with Orange Grove and Avoca have been operated successfully by the sons of Mr. Pharr, (John, Henry and Eugene.)

Located on the famous Bayou Teche, cane growers of the immediate section find it an easy matter to ship their cane to the big factory for grinding.

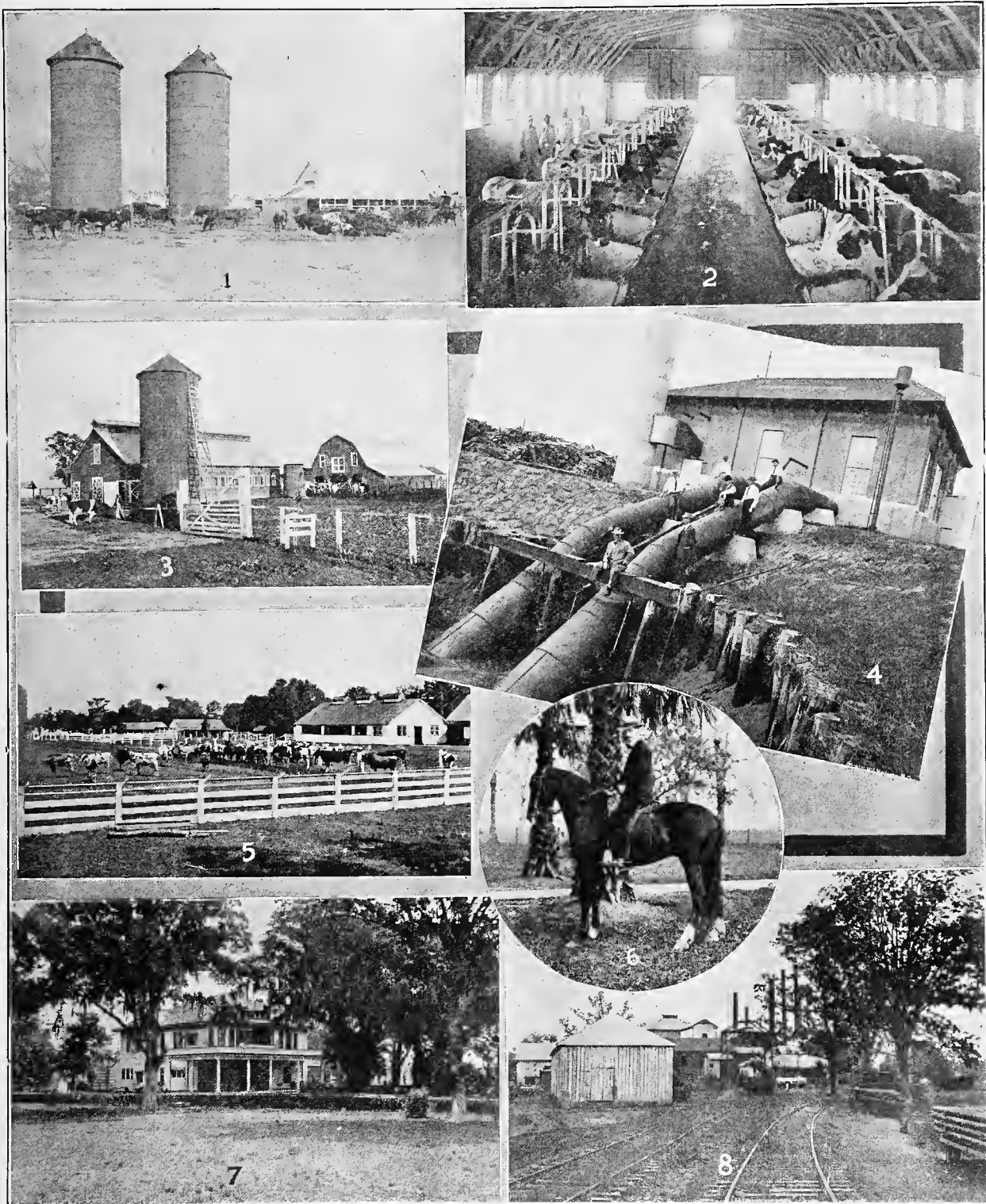


SUGAR HOUSE GLENWILD PLANTATION.

The Pharrs have fine dairy cattle and the herds are being added to and the dairies improved, until to-day they are recognized as the very best in the South.

The officers of the company are: John A. Pharr, President; H. N. Pharr, Vice-President; E. A. Pharr, Secretary-Treasurer.

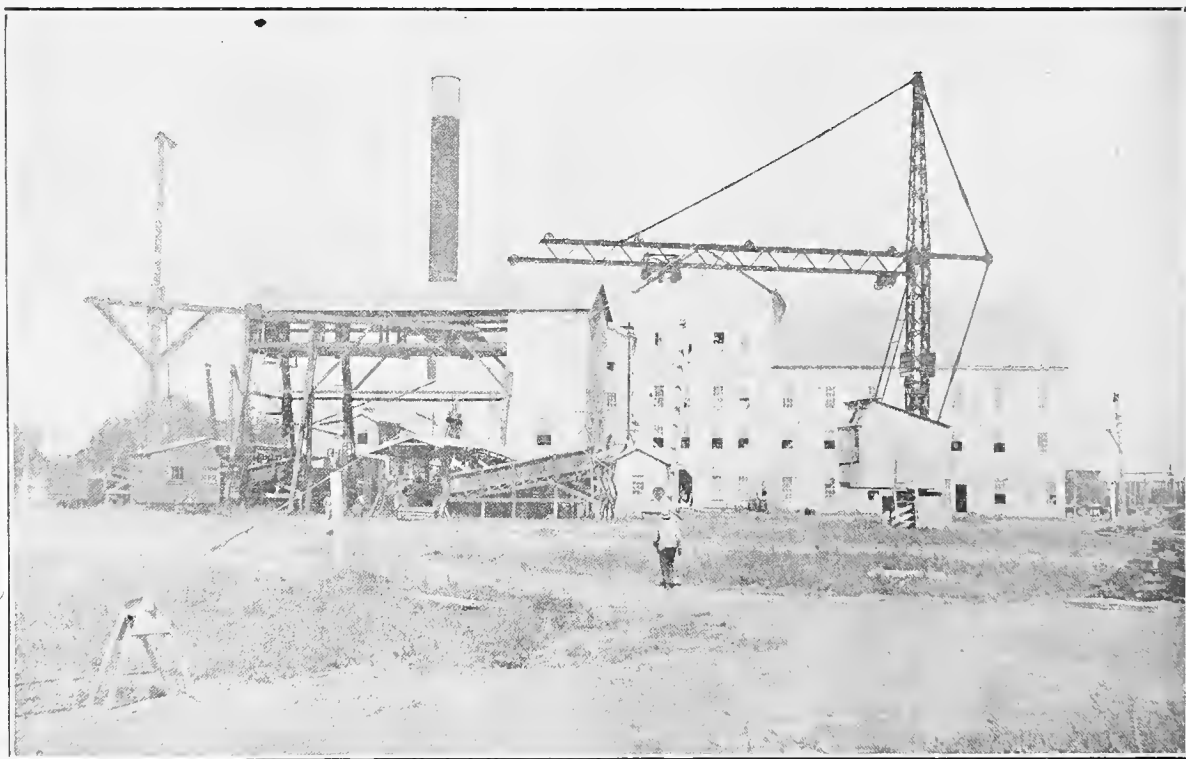
SCENES ON PHARR PLANTATIONS.



1. SILOS AND FEEDERS AT AVOCA ISLAND. 2. INTERIOR OF PHARR DAIRY AT GLENWILD PLANTATION. 3. DAIRY BARN AT GLENWILD. 4. PUMPING STATION AT AVOCA ISLAND. 5. PRIZE HERD AT PHARR'S ORANGE GROVE PLANTATION. 6. E. A. PHARR ON HIS FAMOUS STALLION "CLAY" BEST BRED HORSE IN THE SOUTH. 7. BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF HENRY N. PHARR. 8. SUGAR FACTORY AT ORANGE GROVE.

BILLEAUD SUGAR FACTORY

**One of the Largest and Most
Modern Sugar Mills in the
Louisiana "Sugar Bowl"**



SUGAR MILL ON THE HOME PLANTATION.

M. BILLEAUD, Jr., General Manager

BROUSSARD, LA.

**EXPRESS
BROUSSARD**

**FREIGHT
BILLEAUD SWITCH**

POPLAR GROVE PLANTATION.

ONE OF THE OLDEST PLANTATIONS IN THE STATE, HAS 1,800 ACRES IN CULTIVATION AND AN INVESTMENT OF \$200,000. COL. HORACE WILKINSON IS PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

Poplar Grove plantation, near Port Allen, in West Baton Rouge parish, began operations with a primitive plant in 1828, when sugar making was in embryotic condition, but improvements thereon, in keeping pace with progress and civilization, have developed from time to time, so that now modern apparatus are in evidence in the sugar house on the place; and, with installation of a new mill to take the place of the old, the sugar has for years provided its quota of output.

This plantation, with an acreage of 1,800, is owned by the Poplar Grove Planting & Manufacturing Co.,

and is managed by H. Wilkinson, president of the company. The land and improvements represent an investment of \$200,000.

The sugar house is provided with a 550 ton mill, which has been the capacity of the plant since installation of the second mill, in 1888. The output of the mill has gradually increased during recent years—that is, during the last decade or two.

There are several hundred residents on the place, including many laborers, plus a large number of tenants.

THE ST. LOUIS PLANTATION.

With mammoth factory and an extensive acreage, the St. Louis plantation, near Plaquemine, in Iberville parish, is owned by Edward J. Gay Planting & Manufacturing Company, Ltd. This firm, of which Edward J. Gay is president, is among the most prominent business concerns of its kind in Louisiana, being recognized as important factors in the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar. The plantation is one of the oldest in the state, having been organized over a century ago.

The sugar house has a daily capacity of grinding 1,200 tons of cane. The plantation contains 5,000 acres, 4,000 of which are in cultivation, the remaining 1,000 in woodland. The company is capitalized at \$500,000. About 2,000 persons are dependent upon the place for means of subsistence. They are principally laborers.

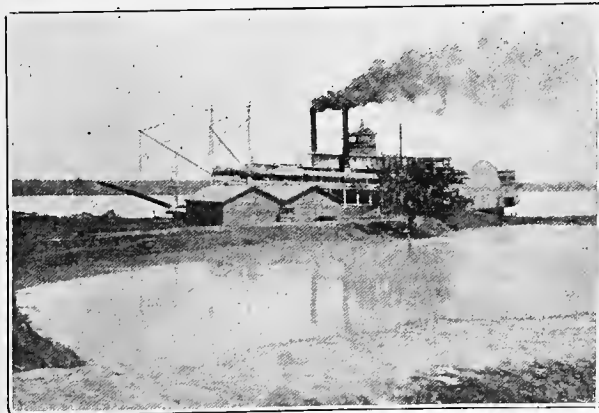
For 105 years the plantation has been owned and cultivated by the Gay family. Andrew H. Gay was president of the company from the time of its organization, in 1892, to the time of his death, in 1914. His father, Edward J. Gay; his grandfather, Andrew Hynes, and great-grandfather, Joseph Erwin, were previous owners. The Gays have for generations been leading citizens of Louisiana. They have taken great interest in the sugar industry, and have kept faith throughout the dark days of the various periods of adversity for sugar planters.

The St. Louis plantation is a landmark. The old plantation landing on the river bank is well known among river men, as well as by many others. It is interesting to see the steamer City of St. Louis loading sugar at the landing, consigned to St. Louis, Mo.

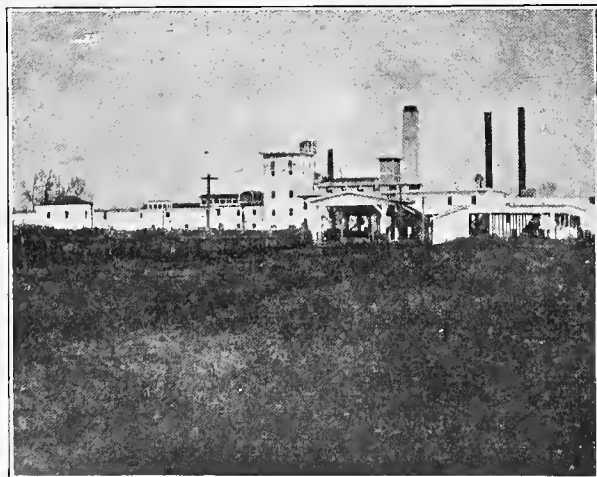
The sugar house on the place is one of the most modern in the state. From time to time new machinery and latest apparatus have been installed in the factory, and to-day the plant affords quite a contrast over the old-fashioned ante-bellum sugar mill which was on the place during the days long since gone by, and now half-forgotten.

The St. Louis plantation is famed not only for a large output of sugar and molasses annually, but also for maintaining a high standard of quality of both staples. The sugars they have manufactured, from the raw product to the more refined, are of well known quality among people who are informed. Some of the best of table sugars are turned out at the factory on the St. Louis plantation. High-grade molasses is also made in the sugar house.

Edward J. Gay, the manager of the place, resides on the plantation and devotes personal attention to the affairs of the property.



STEAMBOAT "CITY OF ST. LOUIS" LANDING AT ST. LOUIS PLANTATION AND TAKING SUGAR CONSIGNED TO ST. LOUIS.



SUGAR HOUSE AT ST. LOUIS PLANTATION.

CLOTILDA PLANTATION,

NEAR RACELAND, HAS LONG BEEN IN CULTIVATION IN CANE, FRANK L. BARKER, OWNER.

The Clotilda plantation, near Raceland, is another plantation which has been in cultivation in cane for many years, and is a veritable landmark. This place is owned by Frank L. Barker, and is managed by him.

With 500 acres in cultivation, the Clotilda plantation produces a good tonnage of cane every year, and affords labor for as many as 150 persons.

This place was bought by its present owner in 1880. It is kept in good condition, and is looked upon as being one of the finest pieces of land in the state. Its owner is among those who have been conscientious and diligent in efforts for the benefit of the sugar industry, particularly as regarding the situation in Louisiana, and, in fact, in the entire country.

As regards the situation, it may be interesting to observe that last year 694,000 tons of refined sugar was shipped to Europe from Atlantic ports and New Orleans, and 722,000 tons of Cuban sugar was also shipped to Europe. A good deal is heard, at this writing, to the effect that less sugar will be consumed in European countries this year than last, particularly

in Great Britain and France. This does not mean that those countries will consume less Cuban or American granulated sugars, because last year they obtained 697,000 tons from Java. With the scarcity of tonnage incidental to the war, they will not want to send any more ships than necessary on long voyages to Java, preferring the comparatively short trips to New York and Cuba. The extent of the foreign business would seem to depend more on the tonnage available than anything else.

These facts are doubtless interesting to all who would be well informed along lines pertaining to the sugar outlook, and serve to show up sugar plantations of Louisiana in proper light as resources of the commonwealth. In this connection plantations such as Clotilda stand out in relief.

Mr. Frank L. Barker, owner of the place, is a young man with progressive ideas. He is public-spirited, and does his share in any movement for the further development of his section and of the sugar industry.

THE STERLING SUGAR & RAILWAY CO., LTD. OPERATES ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE REFINERIES IN THE STATE.

Among the largest of producers of sugar in Louisiana is the Sterling plantation, with its gigantic factory, near Franklin, and owned by The Sterling Sugar & Railway Co., Limited. Representing an investment of about \$500,000, this place has 4,000 acres in four plantations, and the mill a capacity of 1,800 tons of cane daily, and a production of 300,000 pounds of sugar daily.

The property was purchased in 1902 from the old Caffery Central Refining Company, which was composed of stockholders of the famous Louisiana State Lottery Company. Built in 1890, the sugar house was the first central sugar factory erected in the state, for originally cane for the mill was bought from planters near-by. In 1898 the old company began to acquire land upon which to grow cane. Ten miles of railroad was built in order

that surrounding territory would develop into greater magnitude as a cane-growing region.

About 1902 the new company doubled the capacity of the factory, the acreage in cane having shortly afterward had a corresponding increase, and subsequently the railroad was extended, the present length of the railway line being forty-four miles.

Sterling is ably managed by C. D. Kemper. The owners are F. B. Williams, C. S. Williams, L. Kemper Williams, J. H. Murphy and C. D. Kemper.

For years the plantation and factory has proven to be of inestimable value as regards the industrial life of section and state, and is considered as a most important asset concerning the resources of Louisiana.



STERLING SUGAR FACTORY.

LAUREL VALLEY AND MELODIA PLANTATIONS.

BARKER AND LEPINE, OWNERS.

Despite Oppressive Legislation and Low Price on Sugar the Owners have kept Faith in the Industry.

The Laurel Valley and Melodia plantations, at Lafourche Crossing, contribute considerably to the vast tonnage of sugar cane grown in Louisiana. These plantations, owned by Barker and Lepine, have a large acreage, 2,000 acres of which tracts being in cultivation.

The present owners of these plantations bought Melodia in 1885; Laurel Valley, in 1892. For many years these places have been cultivated in cane, and are among the best in the state, being in the fertile Lafourche country.

It is of record that these plantations invariably produce a good quota of cane annually, showing that the quality of land and good management give good account of themselves. These places are estimated to be worth many thousands of dollars, and afford labor for about 500 people, particularly during the grinding seasons.

Throughout the trying years for the sugar industry in Louisiana, the owners of Laurel Valley and Melodia kept faith, and the present outlook for the industry show that their judgment was not erroneous. Oppres-

sive legislation and low prices of sugar did not cause them to lose courage, and, undaunted, they worked ahead with the banner of "Excelsior!" Their example regarding faithful and diligent labors and strict attention to duty is well worthy of emulation by those who would succeed. With war prices of sugar soaring high, no doubt the owners of these places, as well as other planters, will reap a good harvest before many years shall have elapsed.

The owners of these plantations are held in high esteem, and are respected by all who know them. They work in co-operative manner with the manager of the plantations, J. W. Lepine, for the benefit of all concerned, sparing no effort for the further upbuilding of that section of the state. They are progressive and up-to-date in their ideas, and are energetic and resourceful.

The plantations are equipped with numerous improvements, consisting of buildings and other things necessary for the conduct of business.

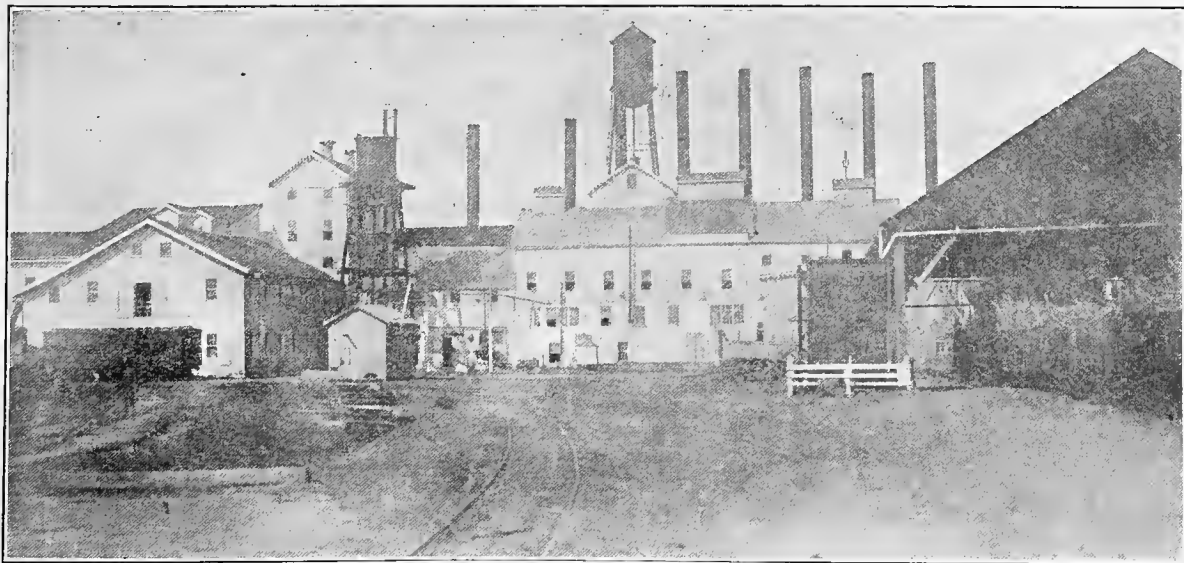
THE GEORGIA PLANTATION.

As to its vast acreage, its colossal factory and its annual volume of sugar, the Georgia plantation, at Mathews post office, owned by C. S. Mathews and managed by E. F. Dickinson, ranks among the foremost of places of its kind in Louisiana.

Representing an investment of \$1,000,000, the plantation has 15,000 acres, 6,000 of which are in cultivation. Cane is transported to the modern sugar house of 1,200 tons, daily capacity, by a forty-mile railroad track. Approximately about 10,000,000 pounds of sugar is yearly manufactured on the place. About 2,500 persons are directly dependent on the plantation for livelihood.

The Georgia plantation has been in the family of Mr. Mathews for 100 years, having originally been bought by Judge Mathews, one of the first of supreme judges of the state, and having been under the management of the present owner about forty years.

On this plantation is manufactured a high grade of granulated sugar, which go direct to consumers. This kind of sugar is pure, and also free from bone bleach so frequently resorted to by manufacturers of sugar. Owing to its purity, this sugar has for years maintained a notable reputation among people who believe in quality.



SUGAR HOUSE OF GEORGIA PLANTATION.
OWNED BY C. S. MATHEWS.

JAS. C. MURPHY

R. M. MURPHY

J. C. MURPHY & SON

Sugar and Molasses Brokers

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OF ITS KIND ON THE MARKET

MADE IN TWO STYLES--GAS AND MULE POWER
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are planting Reuter's Peerless Seeds exclusively in their diversification activities, for they realize that land that will produce good tonnage of sugar cane is too valuable to use in experimenting with inferior or doubtful quality seed when it comes time to rotate crops.

Use Reuter's Peerless Seeds

Profitable varieties, particularly adapted to this section, in Sorghums, Millets, Velvet Beans, Seed Corn, Soy Beans, Cotton, Cow Peas, etc., and Supreme Quality Vegetable Seeds that are preferred and planted exclusively by the best home and market gardeners in the South.

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NEW ORLEANS

ESTATE OF H. C. MINOR

TAKES A PROMINENT AND LEADING PART IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF LOUISIANA.

With five plantations and a sugar factory of colossal proportions, as well as farm industries, the estate of H. C. Minor is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in Louisiana. The plantations are Southdown, Holly-wood, Concord, Mandalay, Greenwood and Oak Forest near Houma. The sugar factory is the Southdown plant, on the place by that name. The owners are Miss Katherine Minor, Mrs. C. C. Krumbhaar and Mrs. D. W. Pipes, Jr.

Ten thousand acres are owned by the firm, about 4,500 of which are in cultivation. On Southdown is a modern feed factory, a large dairy and pasturage with some of the finest stock in the South. There are also about twenty miles of plantation narrow-gauge rail-road for the transportation of cane to the central factory. The sugar house is completely modern in all details, and annually grinds large crops. The prop-erties and improvements thereon are estimated to be worth fully \$750,000.

The land of the Minor family has been in cultiva-tion in that part of the state since 1827. In accordance with an old custom of the Minor family, the plantations, sugar factory and other improvements are kept in first-class condition. All the plantations have natural drain-

age and water connections. The managers of the properties, Messrs. Pipes, Krumbhaar and Kilpatrick, are men of long experience in the business in which they are engaged, and under their management modern ideas are employed. With full equipment and a policy to turn out high-grade sugars, the management has made rapid strides along successful lines, so much so, in fact, that the Southdown plant has a well-known reputation for the manufacture of good products.

The plantations and factory give employment to about 2,500 laborers, and prove to be of incalculable benefit to the Houma section, especially as to advanced methods of carrying on business pertaining to plan-tation life. The enterprising and progressive policies of the company serve as examples for the good of all concerned. Besides, the management has given a stimulus to the sugar industry in that part of the state, and has done its part for the upbuilding of that industry.

The up-to-date sugar factory on Southdown, as well as other improvements, afford a contrast when old-fashioned sugar mills are taken into consideration, for old ways of doing things have been reversed. Every possible addition in the way of equipment has been installed in the factory.

WM. G. STRANGE

OPERATES THE CORA AND ANNANDALE PLANTATIONS.

In Iberville Parish, and at White Castle post office, on the west bank of the Mississippi, the Cora and Annandale plantations, comprising 2,600 acres, are

owned by William G. Strange. These places, together with sugar house and other improvements, estimated to be worth about \$300,000, make up one of the finest of sugar properties along the river section of the state.

In recent years the mill in the sugar house was displaced, to make room for the installation of new machinery, and other additions were made, so that now the sugar factory, with a large daily capacity for grinding of cane and output of sugar, ranks among the most up-to-date factories of the state. For facilities for transportation of cane to the mill, there is a railway line which extends over seven miles of territory. This railway line proves most economical and convenient, particularly since cane crops from about fifty of the smaller cane growers of the sections surrounding are bought every grinding season, which crops, in addition to the production of the vast acreage of the two planta-tions mentioned in the foregoing, supply a tremendous volume to the sugar factory, thus making it possible to turn out a notably heavy quantity of sugar.

The plantations have for many years been landmarks in Iberville parish, particularly the Cora place, which was opened up about 100 years ago, when only about fifty acres were cleared. On the Cora plantation some of the first efforts at the manufacture of sugar in Louisi-ana took place. Thus the imaginative mind easily con-jures up a quaint picture, if a retrospect may be in-dulged in—a contrast to present-day conditions on the plantations, on which about 2,000 acres are cultivated. As many as 300 persons, mostly laborers, reside on the property, though numerous other laborers are required in the grinding time.

As is the case on other plantations where attention has been devoted to progress along lines of manu-facture, special effort is made to see that at the plant good grades of sugars and molasses are turned out, so that the demand for high-class goods may be sup-plied.

The cultivation of cane has materially developed in recent years under the stimulus afforded by the owner-ship and management of the property.



SUGAR HOUSE OF WM. G. STRANGE.

THE OASIS PLANTATION.

Versatility is a pronounced feature on the Oasis plantation, near Cades post office, where, in addition to usual crops of sugar cane and resultant output of sugar, the raising of stock has proven successful.

The place, managed by C. E. Smedes, is owned by Smedes Bros., Inc. Approximately \$250,000 has been invested on the plantation, on which there is a sugar house with a daily capacity of 900 tons of cane. About 900 acres are cultivated in cane and the stock farm embraces as much as 1,200 acres.

The present owners started operations on Oasis in 1881 with only 525 acres and an open steam train sugar house of 150 tons daily, improvements having gradually increased. The stock farm was started during the latter part of 1915. Graded Angus and short horn cattle are reared on the place, in addition to mules and Duroc Red hogs.

The stock farm on the plantation demonstrates the possibilities in that respect, showing what can be done on a place which heretofore has been dependent upon a one-crop idea, while, of course, no effort is spared to see that the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar receive proper attention.



SMEDES BROS. SUGAR HOUSE.

J. SUPPLE'S SONS PLANTING CO., Ltd.

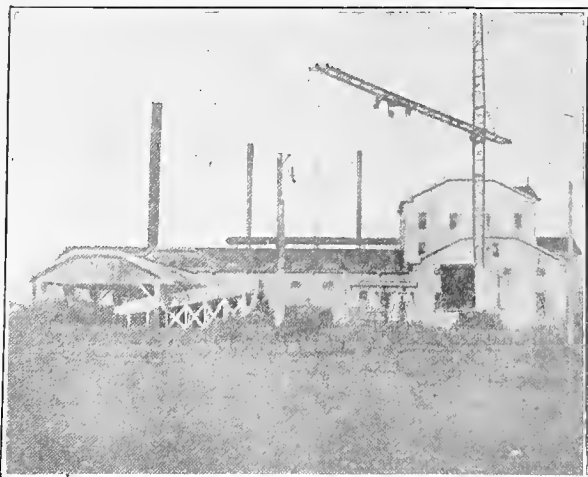
A modern refinery with a mill whose daily capacity for grinding cane is 1,000 tons consumes the annual crops on the Catherine, Kinsale, Richland and Ridge-land plantations, near Bayou Goula, and owned by J. Supple's Sons Planting Company, Ltd. On these plantations 2,700 acres are in cultivation, and the land and sugar factory make up one of the most important features of the sugar industry of the state. The properties and improvements thereon are estimated to be worth fully \$450,000.

The business was founded in 1870 by J. Supple, when there was an old-style open-kettle sugar house on the plantation, about 450 acres of which were cleared and cultivated. The capacity of the old mill was only 150 tons per day. At the death of Mr Supple, in 1883, the business passed into the hands of his estate, and it was incorporated in 1898. Under the present management the present modern sugar house was built. This factory is fully equipped with modern machinery and other things necessary for a plant of its kind, and turns out sugars of excellent quality, making a specialty of a brand known as the Catherine Whites plantation sugar. In the rear of the plantations belonging to this company, six to eight miles from the Mississippi River, are small cane growers cultivating from 60 to 120 acres each, cane from which is con-

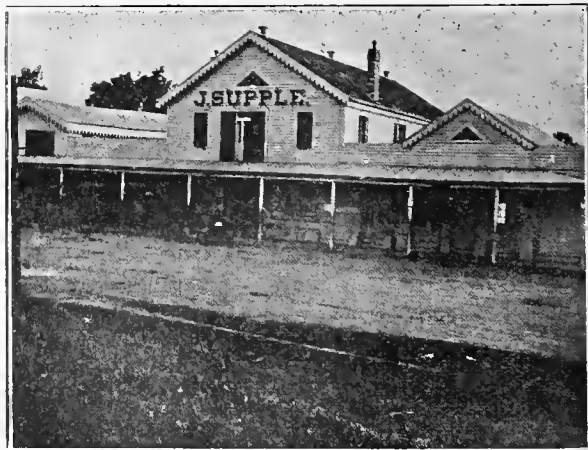
sumed by the Supple factory. For the purpose of transportation facilities, the company uses a narrow-gauge railway. Land is offered for sale in that section, at \$100 per acre, cleared, and afford splendid homesites. Last season the company grew large quantities of corn and potatoes, in addition to the usual crops of cane on the places. This is some of the finest land in the state, being alluvial, and is suited for a variety of crops, vegetables included.

A drainage district of 12,000 to 15,000 acres of land has been of great benefit to the people of the surrounding country, having increased the productiveness of the soil. Much land has been cleared subsequent to the good work done as the drainage alluded to. Also, the recent graveling of roads affords good highways in that section.

The managers of the properties, J. and J. W. Supple, are men of extensive experience in their line of work, and they spare no efforts to maintain a high standard of plantation sugar. Progressive in ideas and methods, they have attained notable success, and they have unlimited faith in the sugar industry. Several hundred laborers are on the place during the cultivating season, though during the grinding time many more hands are employed.



SUGAR HOUSE, J. SUPPLE'S SONS.



STORE HOUSE, J. SUPPLE'S SONS.

BELLE HELENE SUGAR FACTORY.

OPERATING ON THE CO-OPERATIVE IDEA.

The Belle Helene Sugar Factory owned and operated by the Belle Helene Co-Operative Sugar Co. of Belle Helene, Ascension Parish La., of which G. B. Reuss, L. M. Soniat, Jos. Staring, W. B. Stuart, A. I. Picard and J. L. Lorio are active members. This business is devoted entirely to the manufacture of sugar, buying its entire raw supply of sugar cane.

The present plant was constructed in 1898 and improvements have been made from time to time in keeping with modern progress. In addition to the plant the company owns and operates some 14 miles of Standard Gauge Railroad which contributes a large portion of its raw product. The property is conservatively valued at \$200,000.00.

The plant is equipped with a modern nine roller, six foot mill together with the other necessary machinery to take care of full capacity of the mill. While this company devotes most of its manufacturing effort to the production of high grade sugars which are ready for the trade and for consumption when finished in its plant, yet some attention is devoted to the manufacture of soft sugars, high grade molasses and high

grade syrup. In a word the Belle Helene Factory has been so constructed as to enable it to manufacture any grade of sugar or sugar product which is ordinarily converted in Louisiana.

Directly and indirectly approximately 1000 people are dependent upon the operation of this enterprise for a livelihood. In consequence, any factor which contributes to the future and to the stability of this business must necessarily be a source of comfort and satisfaction to those interested in its future and in its welfare. It is needless to say that the uncertainty of Tariff Legislation has been a source of detriment to the development of the manufacture of sugar in Louisiana. This uncertainty has been responsible for a lack of development in both the fields and in the sugar houses, and were this uncertainty relieved by some fixed and definite form of Legislation favorable to the industry there can be no question but what both the production of Sugar Cane and the manufacture of sugar would receive an active stimulus which would lead to the greater prosperity and happiness of Louisiana and its people.

LEIGHTON SUGAR REFINERY,

Receiving cane by both rail and waterway, the Leighton Sugar Refinery, near Thibodaux, is one of the biggest factories of its kind in Louisiana. This mammoth plant is owned by the Cleophas Lagarde Co., Ltd. It is managed by Dr. A. J. Price.

The cane mill has a daily capacity of grinding 1,000 tons, and the sugar house is otherwise completely and adequately equipped with machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of sugar. In the factory latest processes are used for the turning out of choice plantation refined products, which may be sold direct to consumers.

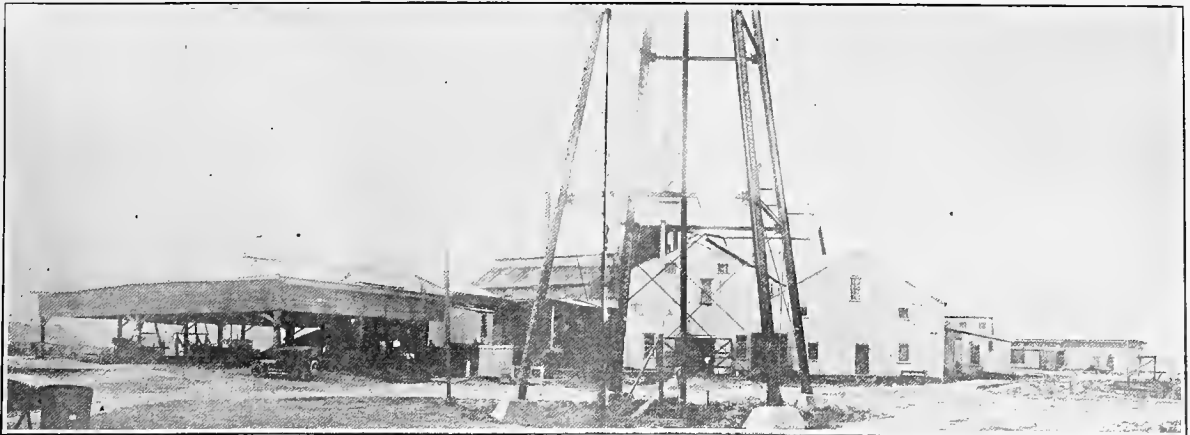
As many as twenty-two barges supply cane for this factory, via Bayou Lafourche, and the plant also receives cane via seven miles of railroad, on which are two locomotives and 150 cars. Thus the sugar house gets cane from a radius of a good number of miles about the Thibodaux section, proving a boon to smaller growers, and stimulating and encouraging the cultivation of cane, which is greatly needed, resultant upon war conditions. The sugar factory has incidentally served to develop considerable land in that section of the State. The company does not cultivate its own acreage, but operates the sugar house as a central factory. The plant is estimated to be worth about

\$350,000, and affords means of subsistence for probably as many as 500 persons, in addition to adding life to the business of the Thibodaux country. It is a very busy place during the grinding season, when it works both day and night.

By investing in such a factory, and in one of such large proportions, the owners have demonstrated their faith in not only the sugar industry of Louisiana, but also in the future of that section of the state.

The factory is in one of the sections of the country known for marked fertility, and which promises to continue to develop along various lines. The people of that part of the state have awakened to their possibilities along agricultural lines, and the sugar house in mention has greatly enhanced the value of the cane lands in its territory.

The management of the factory is progressive and public-spirited, working at every opportunity for the upbuilding of the district in every way possible. No efforts are spared when it comes to doing anything for the benefit of the section and its people. Working hand in hand with the people of the district, the management contributes in a co-operative manner whenever an occasion presents itself for bettering of conditions.



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THE EVERGREEN PLANTATION.

CONSISTING OF 1,000 ACRES IS EQUIPPED WITH MODERN SIX ROLLER MILL THAT GRINDS 450 TONS DAILY. ALFRED SONGY IS THE MANAGER.

With an area of 1,000 acres, and equipped with a six-roller mill having a capacity of 450 tons daily, the Evergreen plantation, near Wallace post office and owned by the Songy Planting Co., Ltd., is an important factor in connection with the sugar industry in Louisiana. Managed by Alfred Songy, the place has been operated by its present owners since 1906, when it was acquired from the firm of Songy Bros.

In addition to grinding the cane on the plantation, the factory on Evergreen consumes about 15,000 tons purchased from smaller planters within a radius of five miles from the place, for the transportation of which the company is fully equipped with railroad facilities to reach the growers alluded to, all of whom are dependent upon the success of Evergreen. Despite the already enormous output of the factory, the management

contemplates a material increase over last season's production, this, of course, depending on conditions, such as prospects for the demands and prices of sugar and probable legislation.

To fully understand the importance of a plantation such as Evergreen, the amount of money invested in the land and factory, approximately \$125,000, must be considered, plus the yearly production. The number of people directly dependent on the place for livelihood is about 300, to say nothing about the employment of additional labor during the grinding season.

For the purpose of handling the large crops of cane annually brought to the sugar house, the factory is up-to-date in every respect; modern machinery and other equipment and modern processes being in evidence.

GEO. MURRELL PLANTING & MANUFACTURING CO.

Tally Ho Plantation, now owned by the George M. Murrell Planting & Manufacturing Company, is situated on the Mississippi River, about one hundred miles from New Orleans. The village of Bayou Goula occupies land formerly belonging to it.

The property has been in the Murrell family upwards of seventy years, operated continuously as a sugar plantation.

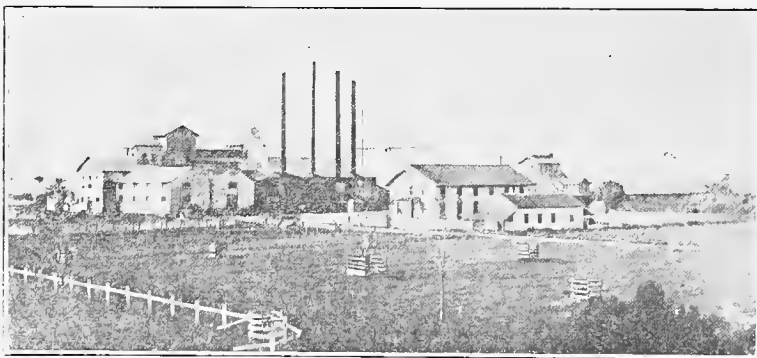
In 1893 the business was incorporated under the above name, by a merger with the Glenmore and Augusta Plantations, owned by the same family. St. Marie, The Oaks, Mohawk and Blythewood since being added to the group. All worked under the general direction of the Company, but each with its own manager or tenant.

The Sugar Factory is on the Tally Ho where is also located the office and family residence, the homes of the president and secretary.

Something like 4,500 acres are open and in cultivation, being devoted to sugar cane, corn and other forage crops worked by gang labor and tenants, requiring upwards of 300 mules, a few gas tractors with all necessary plows, cultivators, carts, etc.

A system of narrow-gauge railroad connects all plantations with the factory, over which the sugar cane is transported at harvest season; many cars and two locomotives being used for the purpose.

The factory has a capacity of grinding from 800 to 1,000 tons of sugar cane per day, and converting it into



SUGAR HOUSE, GEO. MURRELL PLANTING CO.

sugar, which requires much machinery, over 1,500 horse power of boilers alone, many high-class attendants and an ample supply of laborers.

Each place has ample residences, cottages, cabins, barns, cribs, stables and out-buildings for the managers, mechanics, tenants, labor and live stock, to cultivate and harvest the crops require many hundred men and women, and at least a thousand mouths are fed by their labor.

On one of the properties a public school is located, which has a daily attendance of over fifty children, while two schools in the village of Bayou Goula help to educate many more whose parents work for this property.

VACHERIE REFINERY PROVES A MECCA FOR CANE GROWERS NEAR JEANERETTE.

Consuming cane from growers of the section, the Vacherie refinery, near Jeanerette, owned by the People's Sugar & Refining Co., Ltd., is among the large central plants of its kind in the state. The factory has a mill which has a capacity for grinding 750 tons of cane daily.

The present owners secured this factory about ten years ago, and added improvements. To-day it is one of the most complete and modern sugar factories of the country, and is estimated to be worth \$175,000.

Emile Gajan, manager of the factory, is up-to-date in ideas and methods, and takes pride in the fact that

the plant turns out only high-grade sugars, among the best made of pure cane juice. This high standard of quality is in line with efforts to produce first-class sugars upon the American markets. The sugars that the factory turns out are refined, when the occasion demands, to an extent desirable, and this kind of products ranks among the very best in the world. Capacity is about 750 tons daily.

The people of the district have long since realized that the central plant known as the Vacherie refinery is essential to the sugar industry in its territory; the sugar house has greatly stimulated the cultivation of cane in that part of the state.

GOLD MINE PLANTATION.

A. and J. E. Champagne are owners of the Gold Mine plantation, near Edgard post-office, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, which place embraces an acreage of 1,200 of cleared land, and on which there is a sugar house with a daily capacity of 500 tons of cane. The land, sugar plant and other buildings, mules and implements required for the cultivation of crops, show an investment of about \$150,000.

The owners of the plantation have in their posses-

sion deeds for every transfer of this property since it was established as a sugar plantation, in the year 1811, some of which papers were executed in French. Each of these papers shows that the plantation has been in cultivation in sugar cane as far back as can be learned.

The sugar house on Gold Mine turns out a high-grade clarified sugar and a good quality of molasses. A. Champagne is manager of the place.

CEDAR GROVE, AT TALLIEU.

Annually using crops from a vast acreage, and making a specialty of high-grade sugars extracted from pure cane juice, the E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd., owner of the Cedar Grove plantation, at Tallieu, is among corporations known as producers of that class of goods. The land, sugar factory and other buildings and improvements on the place, is estimated to be worth about \$300,000.

The Cedar Grove sugar house has a daily capacity of 600 tons of cane, and is fitted throughout with modern machinery and other apparatus. The plantation has an area of 2,200 acres. Little cane from several outsiders being purchased during the grinding season, the supply for the mill comes practically from the place itself.

The number of people directly dependent on the plantation, which is managed by John Leche, is approximately 500, all of which are resident laborers, and still more are engaged during the busy season.

The place has been under the present management since 1909, the former proprietor having been Leon Seignouret. E. G. Robichaux subsequently acquired the neighboring places, Valence, Sans Nom and Cleveland plantations.

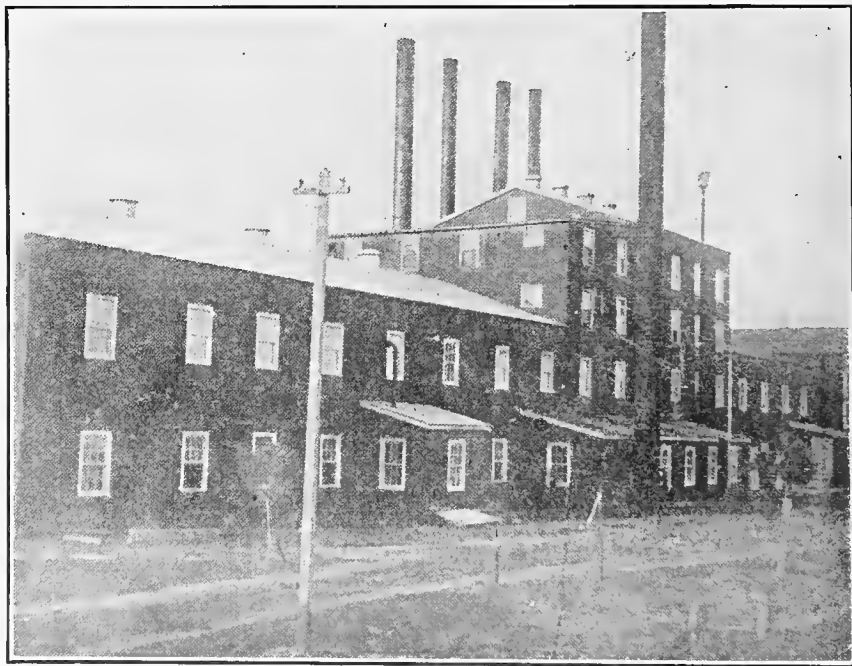
A modern narrow-gauge railroad extending over four miles of territory is an important asset in connection with the transportation of cane. There are also numerous other improvements on the plantations, which are economical and beneficial in many respects to the company's business.

The owners of Cedar Grove take especial pride in the quality of sugars and molasses which they manufacture at their plant. A granulated product of the best kind is produced, and this without the use of bone

SUGAR HOUSE, E. G. ROBICHAUX CO., Ltd.

black or other unwholesome ingredients. That is the desired class of plantation sugars for table use and the most appreciated by people who are fully informed as to the best and purest of this kind of staple.

We want to add further that if there existed in Louisiana a sentiment looking to the welfare of the sugar industry of Louisiana and if the sugar dealers would develop the use of plantation sugars by offering it to our hotels and restaurants and insist that a bowl of that kind of sugar should also be offered to the consuming public. Say one bowl marked American Sugar Refining Co's sugar and the other Plantation Pure Cane Granulated sugar. This would be a very simple proceeding and do more towards the development of our industry than most anything that was ever attempted before.



SALSBURG REFINERY ANNUALLY CONSUMES HEAVY TONNAGE FROM NEAR-BY SECTIONS.

The big Salsburg Refinery, near Lauderdale, the property of the Salsburg Refining Company, Ltd., is one of the largest of sugar factories in Louisiana, and yearly consumes heavy volumes of cane grown in its territory. The plant plays an important part in the manufacture of sugar, being among the leading in the industry.

J. Lebermuth and Clark D. Lebermuth, managers of the property and its business, have proven to be highly successful in maintaining for the refinery a high reputation for turning out fine plantation sugars. They are enterprising and thoroughly up-to-date, particularly as regards the business in which they are engaged.

The plant affords labor for about 300 men, and is one of the best of its kind, being fitted with everything necessary for its successful operation. The property is estimated to be worth about \$400,000. It has been of great benefit in its section, inasmuch as it has given great encouragement to the cultivation of cane and has served as a factor as regards the advancement of the industry. Before this mammoth central factory was established, the cultivation of sugar cane in that section was not undertaken on a big scale, as only half-hearted interest was taken in that kind of crop, whereas to-day thousands of acres in the surrounding districts are devoted to cane, making it one of the richest regions in Louisiana.

OLD HICKORY, CLAIBORNE AND CHALTRAIN.

The Old Hickory, Claiborne and Chaltrain plantations, at Hohen Solms, owned by the Old Hickory Planting & Manufacturing Company, contain 4,000 acres, most of which are cultivated in cane. Equipments for the grinding of cane and manufacturing sugar are thoroughly modern, and consist of a sugar house with a mill whose daily capacity is 800 tons of cane. The president and manager of this company is J. T. Guyton.

According to all records available, these properties have been devoted to the culture of sugar cane and the making of sugar for nearly a century. In the olden days there was a primitive sugar cane mill on each plantation, which were replaced by up-to-date factories. And for economic reasons operations of two of the

sugar houses were discontinued, the cane now being ground in one large factory. For years much of the profits of the business has been devoted to improving the factory now used, and also for drainage and for general improvements on the plantations. With the up-to-date and fully equipped sugar factory, this company produces high grade plantation sugars, granulated.

Representing an investment of about \$300,000, the plantations and factory make up factors in the sugar industry of Louisiana. Work is afforded about 400 laborers on the place.

The management is up-to-date and otherwise progressive in ideas and methods, and has solid faith for the future of the sugar industry.

GOLDEN GATE PRODUCTS HAVE GAINED REPUTATION THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

OSCAR RICHARD THE PROPRIETOR CONTEMPLATES IMPROVEMENTS TO CARE FOR GROWING TRADE AT SUNSHINE.

Known throughout the south and in parts of the north for the fancy syrup and sugar which he manufactures on his plantation, Golden Gate, near Sunshine post-office, Oscar Richard has acquired an enviable reputation. His "Golden Gate" syrup has won him fame at many a table of even the most eminent of connoisseurs of things edible. The property, managed by Gustave Barthel, costs approximately \$75,000, the sugar house included, and about 250 persons, principally laborers, are dependent on it for a living. The place contains 500 acres.

Formerly the property of Ory Bros. & Co., the plantation was purchased by Mr. Richard in 1900. The

plant is up-to-date, its mill having a capacity of 300 tons daily.

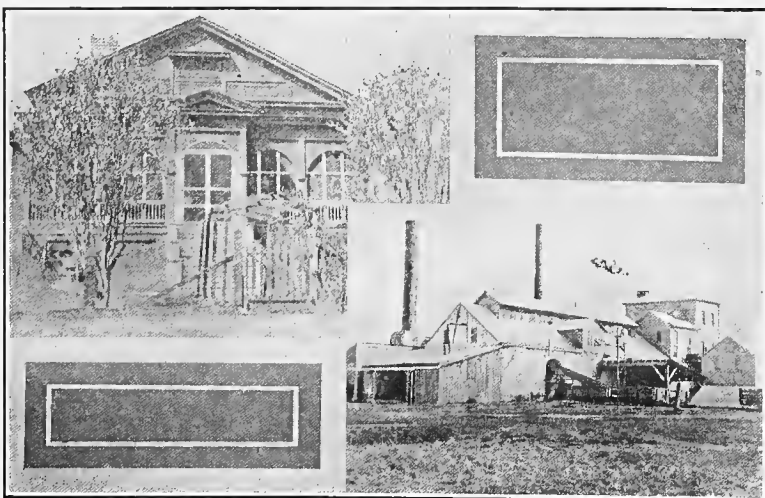
Recently Mr. Richard began canning his "Golden Gate" syrup, a pure product of cane juice, instead of shipping all his syrup in barrels. So great has the demand for his syrup become that he contemplates erecting a canning factory for the 1917-18 season, in order to pack in cans of five and ten pounds, as well as the 1½ pound size, for which syrup may thus be ready for family trade, for which it is intended.

"Golden Gate" syrup, a product from the pure open-kettle process, is conceded to be the finest possible syrup of Louisiana sugar cane, proving to be inviting and nutritious delicacy.

McMANOR PLANTATION.

The McManor plantation, at McCall, in Ascension Parish, containing 1,000 acres, in cultivation, is owned by Robert E. Noel. There is a sugar refinery, complete in every respect, on this place. Other improvements include two and a half miles of railway, locomotive and thirty-five cane cars. There is also complete equipment for rice growing, and a 5,000-barrel fuel oil tank. About 300 persons reside and earn a living on the place.

For nearly 100 years the plantation has been cultivated, Jean Etienne Bujau having been its first owner, from whom it was purchased by Richard McCall, who, in turn, sold the property to Emile Legendre. The place was bought by its present owner from Mr. Legendre in December, 1914. Lawrence Noel is manager of the plantation.



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EUREKA AND MAGNOLIA PLANTATIONS.

Having been in operation since the early days of the manufacture of sugar in Louisiana, though now with a modern 250-ton factory, the Eureka and Magnolia plantations, near Bayou Goula, are notable landmarks along the Mississippi River.

Owned by the Spiller Sugar Company, Ltd., and managed by T. D. Spiller, president of the organization, the land, 1,000 acres, and the factory show an expendi-

ture of \$80,000. About 100 persons are dependent upon the place for livelihood.

In the section above Bayou Goula the plantations and the sugar cane mill have added zest to industry, and have given a stimulus to the cultivation of cane, so much so, in fact, that the output of the factory has increased as the years went by, with prospects for material increases in seasons to come.

HALF WAY PLANTATION.

With a sugar factory equipped for the making of a high quality of plantation sugar, the Half Way plantation is conducted along high progressive lines, and it is creditable to its management that it has attained an excellent reputation for the making of a staple for shipment direct to consumers, instead of turning out raws which are shipped for refining purposes. The finished product is what comes from the sugar house.

The plantation, with 2,300 acres, estimated to be worth \$300,000, is near Donaldsonville, and is owned by S. Prejean, who is assisted in the management by

Robert Prejean. On this large plantation labor is afforded for as many as 300.

The plantation has for the last thirty years been actively engaged in the manufacture of a high grade of sugar. The management is optimistic regarding the industry, and even during the depression which befell the sugar planters several years ago there was no decision to abandon the sugar business on this place, though times were not encouraging. Mr. Prejean is regarded as one of the best plantation men in the State of Louisiana.

ST. DELPHINE AND ANTONIA PLANTATIONS.

The August Levert Planting Company, Ltd., owns the St. Delphine and Antonia plantations, which are situated near Mark, and managed by S. A. Levert. In operation since 1886, and with a sugar house complete in every respect, with a daily capacity for grinding cane of 450 tons, and also an acreage of 2,000, the

plantations in mention are well equipped for their annual output of sugar.

About 300,000 was invested for the land and sugar plant, residences and other buildings, and the production of the mill has gradually increased since activities began on the places.

About 300 persons live on the place or are dependent upon the plantations for subsistence.

WELHAM PLANTATION.

The Welham plantation, near Hester, has 1,500 acres in culture, and its sugar house, with vacuum pan and effects, has a daily capacity of 500 tons of cane. The property is owned by Leon Keller and Jean Poche and is managed by Sidney Poche. From 100 to 300 laborers are employed on this place during the year.

Formerly belonging to R. S. Welham under the name of Homestead plantation, the place was acquired from him by the present owners, the amount invested being about \$250,000, who have had it a little over thirteen years.

According to a statement made by one of the owners, the war prices of sugar for 1916 gave a better prospect for the sugar outlook. The planters, having suffered from low prices and oppressive legislation for several years, prior to the last year or two, were somewhat discouraged, and many of them were about to discontinue the growing of cane, but the present indications as to prices are somewhat encouraging, and favorable laws that would benefit the industry are patiently waited for.

TERREHAUTE AND LILLY PLANTATIONS.

With the Terrehaute plantation, at Lions, on which there is a modern sugar house, and the Lilly plantation, at Convent, Messrs. Gragnard & Reynaud, owners of the properties in mention, are materially instrumental in contributing to the large volume of sugar produced every year in the state.

Terrehaute plantation, with its 1,000 acres and its sugar mill, and the Lilly place, with 400 acres, involve an investment of about \$200,000. Terrehaute, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, is considered one of

the finest of plantations along the east bank of the Mississippi River. About 150 persons, living on this place, are directly dependent upon it for means of earning a living, and more laborers from other places are employed thereon during the grinding season. The Terrehaute sugar house is a veritable landmark, having for many years been a familiar sight to people for miles up and down the coast.

At the sugar house is manufactured fancy syrup, in addition to the usual output of sugar and molasses.

THE AVON PLANTATION.

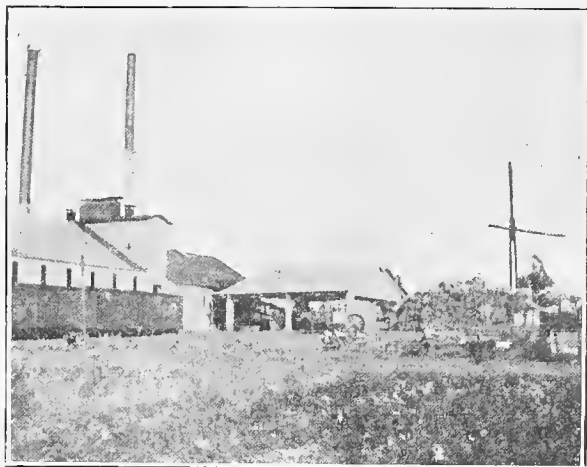
Well known as cane growers of the state, the Avon Planting Co., Ltd., owns the Avon plantation, near Belle Rose, the stockholders being Philip H. Gilbert, Clay J. Dugas and James W. Gilbert.

Formerly owned by E. W. Burbank, the place was eight years ago purchased by its present owners, who have succeeded fairly well, considering the trying experiences with which the planters have had to battle

in past years, and who are confident that under proper conditions sugar will maintain good prices required for the industry. The plantation was cultivated by Mr. Burbank about fifty years.

Containing 1,150 acres, the place affords labor for about 150 persons, and it required an expenditure of about \$80,000.

ALBEMARLE PLANTATION.



ALBEMARLE SUGAR HOUSE

Albemarle plantation, at a post-office by the same name, is owned by R. C. Martin Sons, and contains 540 acres, in addition to having a plant with a daily capacity of 400 tons of cane. Equipped with open kettle centrifugals, the sugar house turns out fine sugars and fancy syrups.

From seventy-five to 100 persons live on the place and are dependent on it for subsistence. The number of laborers upon the plantation are increased during the grinding season, when large numbers are needed for the cutting of cane.

Costing about \$50,000, improvements considered, the place was bought by R. C. Martin, grandfather of the present manager of the plantation, who bears a similar name, in 1840, and it has been cultivated as a sugar plantation by him and his descendants ever since. Throughout the vicissitudes of time and the varying experiences which befell the lot of the sugar industry, the output of the sugar house has steadily increased.

UNCLE SAM PLANTATION.

The Uncle Sam plantation, at Convent, and owned by the Uncle Sam Planting & Manufacturing Company, is one of the best-equipped places of its kind in the state, having a sugar factory with a daily capacity for grinding 800 tons of cane daily, eight miles of railway and 100 cane cars and other things necessary for its business. It has 1917 acres, cultivated principally in cane. Jules J. Jacob, Jr., manager of the place, is regarded as an able plantation man, having had extensive experience.

The plantation gives work to a large number of laborers, as many as 150 during the cultivating season, and to more during the grinding time. The property is estimated to be worth \$350,000, and is among the leading plantations when it comes to the manufacturing of high-grade plantation sugars. It has been in cultivation in cane about 100 years, a veritable landmark in that section.

BLANCHARD'S GEORGIA PLANTATION.

With an investment approximating \$175,000, the Georgia plantation, about 1,800 acres of which are in cultivation, owned by the Blanchard Planting Co., Ltd., and managed by Camille Blanchard, is near Tallieu post-office, this place having been purchased by its present owners in 1901.

A 400-ton mill and vacuum pan, as well as other things pertaining to a well-appointed plant, are in the

sugar house. On this plantation the manufacture of high-grade sugars has received special attention, as is, of course, the case on all plantations where good management strives for the best results possible.

Though only about 125 persons reside on the plantation in summer, as many as 250 are on the place in winter, this increase being due to the necessity of additional labor during the grinding season.

GERMANIA-ELISE PLANTATION.

The Germania-Elise plantation, near Hohen Solms, owned by G. B. Reuss, with about 1,700 acres in cultivation and 600 in pasture and wooded land, has, among other improvements a sugar house with a daily capacity of about 500 tons of cane, thoroughly fitted with modern machinery and up-to-date apparatus, including vacuum pan, double effects and six-roller mill. The property, upon which reside about 200 persons, shows an investment of about \$250,000.

The plantation was bought by the father of the present owner through several transactions, the land originally having been divided into four plantations, namely: the Babin place, bought in 1867; Cuba, Mulberry Grove and Elise, each of which had its own sugar house. In 1886 a new sugar house was built on Germania, to handle all the cane grown on the land in mention, which plant was operated until 1913, when it was decided that all the cane grown in that section be ground in a central factory, in order to overcome heavy expenses, and also owing to the low prices of sugar which prevailed at the time. A track was built from the Germania sugar house to the Old Hickory plant, which contracted for all the cane grown in the surrounding districts.

The owner of Germania-Elise contemplates resuming operations in his own sugar house whenever the sugar industry will have regained a better footing based upon steady prices and more favorable legislation, so that

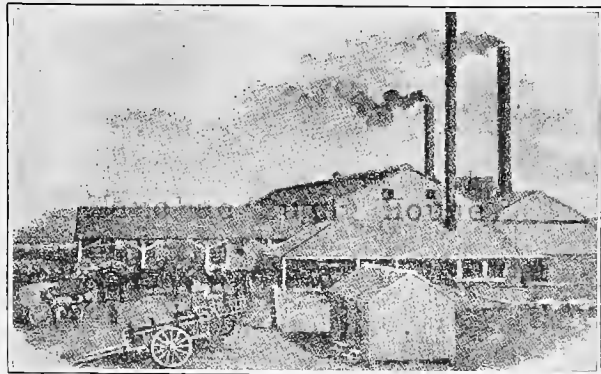
the now idle factory, representing an investment of \$150,000, will once again be in use.



GERMANIA SUGAR HOUSE OWNED BY G. B. REUSS, HOHEN SOLMS, LA.

MANCHAC, WILLOW GLEN

With an up-to-date sugar refinery on the Manchac plantation, on which there are 1,000 acres, and which is at Burtville, L. P. Rhodes & Co., proprietors, rank



MANCHAC SUGAR HOUSE OWNED BY L. P. RHODES.

among the most prominent of sugar planters. This company also own the Willow Glen and Avery plantations, making a total acreage, including Manchac place, of 2,300. L. P. Rhodes is the manager. The property is estimated to be worth \$150,000.

THE McLEOD

Among the plantations which are equipped with some of the larger cane mills is the McLeod place, near Lockport, owned by the Lockport Central Sugar Refining Co., and managed by E. A. Delaune. Besides handling the plantation cane, the sugar house grinds crops of other farms in the vicinity of Lockport, cane being transported by both railroad and harge, with which the company is equipped.

During the grinding season the big mill grinds 1,400 tons of cane daily, the plant producing about 12,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. The McLeod plantation has

VAST ACREAGE OWNED AND CULTIVATED BY WILBERT'S MYRTLE GROVE PLANTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Completely equipped with a gigantic sugar factory and other improvements, and owning a number of large plantations comprising in all an acreage of 8,000, of which 5,000 are in cultivation, the Wilbert's Myrtle Grove Planting & Manufacturing Company, at Plaquemine, proves to be a highly significant feature regarding the resources of Louisiana, and contributes liberally to the annual tonnage of sugar manufactured in the state.

With a nine-roller mill having a capacity of grinding a tremendous quantity of cane daily, and also provided with a huge cane crusher, vacuum pans, "effects" and other equipments, the factory is one of the most modern of its kind anywhere. In this factory up-to-date machinery and latest processes are utilized, thus making it possible to turn out a high grade of pure plantation sugars. Every improvement necessary for the factory and plantations has been acquired and put into use. On the plantations are 500 mules.

The plantations owned by the Wilbert company are Myrtle Grove, Star, Hunter's Lodge, Crescent, Indian Village, Evergreen, Stonewall and Enterprise. The nine places are among the most valuable tracts of land in the entire state, having fertile soil suitable for cane, corn and many other crops. About 2,000 people reside on the plantations, and are dependent for a livelihood.

The Wilbert's Myrtle Grove Planting & Manufacturing Company has been in business about twelve years. The members of this concern are well known throughout Southern Louisiana, and are regarded as some of the best citizens of the commonwealth, being progressive and public-spirited, ready at all times to do their share

AND AVERY PLANTATIONS.

The sugar house on the Manchac plantation has been in operation many years, during which latest improved machinery and devices have been installed in it, though the sugar house is of open-kettle character, with a daily capacity of 325 tons of cane. The present owners have cleared considerable land on the place, planting as much cane as possible, and incidentally showing faith as to the future of the industry. The recent organization of the Bayou Paul Drainage District affords excellent drainage. There are two drainage bayous, one on either side of the property. The sugar house is in the center of the Manchac plantation. On the place there are two 250-ton silos, of concrete.

The company purchased the Willow Glen and Avery plantations in 1916. Though planting all cane possible on other parts of the three properties, the company in 1917 planted 500 acres in rice on Willow Glen. The company has also devoted attention to stock-raising, having 350 heads of high-grade cattle. Willow Glen and Avery are connected with each other. Thus, with the growing of sugar cane, rice, corn, and also devoting attention to stock-raising, the enterprising management has demonstrated a versatility which will doubtless prove highly successful, and serves as a good example for other planters of the state.

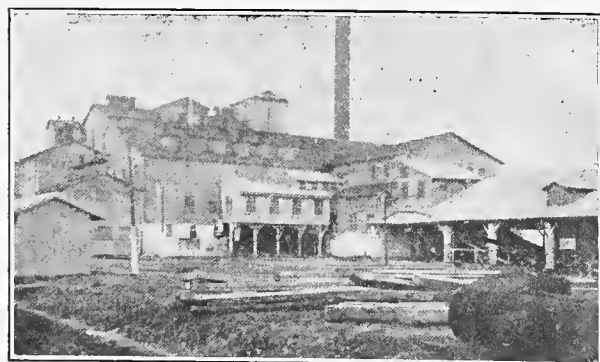
With the open-kettle equipment in the sugar house on Manchac, the company is able to turn out the purest kind of plantation sugar, for which there is a great demand among the intelligent classes.

PLANTATION.

an area of 1,600 acres, about 800 of which are in cultivation. The land, factory, dwelling houses and other buildings, together with mules and implements required an investment of about \$500,000. About 750 persons are directly dependent upon the plantation for means of earning a living.

In possession of its present owners about ten years, the plantation was for a long time the property of Major C. Lagarde. On this plantation is manufactured a high grade of yellow clarified sugar, or 96 degrees test sugar, as is deemed most advantageous.

in anything which might work for the further development of both section and state. The managers are John Wilbert and Charles Wilbert, the President is Frederic Wilbert. In the territory about Plaquemine the company has given a substantial stimulus to the cultivation of cane, thus promoting a beneficial influence with reference to that kind of crop, to say nothing as to its importance concerning sugar production. Despite adversity due to low prices, unsteady market and oppressive legislation, the company kept faith for the sugar industry of Louisiana, and the present outlook for sugar affords a good indication that their judgment was not erroneous.



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Slide and Piston Engines made VAPOR TIGHT, with BAKER'S BALANCED VALVES. Guaranteed to increase the capacity of Engines 10 to 30 per cent. Sarco Steam Traps, small in size and cost, will save their cost in some places in a week's time. Sold on trial.

WHAT THE SUGAR PLANTERS SAY.

We are highly pleased with the McClave Forced Draft System of burning Bagasse. We can recommend this System very highly.

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WILBERTS & SONS,
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I consider the McClave System the last word in getting all the heat from Bagasse, they are the cheapest addition one can make to a bagasse furnace, and will pay for their cost in a few days, of course I mean if you have a modern Sugar House and burn Oil or Coal, same will be reduced 2/3 or more, this is no exaggeration and I am speaking from experience.

January 16/17.

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Oak Bluff Pltg. Mfg. Co.

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Southern Representative.

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THE GLYNN PLANTING CO., LTD.

OPERATES GLYNWOOD, ARBROTH, KELSON AND WILDWOOD PLANTATIONS.

Martin Glynn is Pioneer Figure in the Sugar Industry and Political Circles.

The Glynn Planting Co., Ltd., of Pointe Coupee Parish operating Glynwood, Arbroth, Kelson and Wildwood Plantations, have achieved an enviable reputation in their particular branch of the industry—that of making syrup. Their Kelson Brand of syrup is rated by connoisseurs as second to none and as good as the best. Kelson syrup enjoys a wide sale in the north and east, as well as at home.

The Glynwood plantation on which the factory is located, comprises all of 2400 acres. The factory is modern in every respect and has a six roller mill, shredder, double effects and all appliances necessary for making a high grade of syrup. Glynwood was first operated by the present owners in 1867, and has been under the same management since, of which Hon. Martin Glynn is president and manager.

Hon. Martin Glynn is recognized as one of the most noted pioneer settlers, merchants and planters of Louisiana. He came to America from Ireland in 1847. For a number of years he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New Orleans, but the love of country life was a constant lure to him and he finally invested in the Pointe Coupee plantation. Hon. Martin Glynn served successfully for eight years with signal honor as State Senator from the 15th Senatorial District; for twenty years he served as president of the Police Jury. He also served for fourteen years on the Levee Board of the Fourth District, doing remarkable work and becoming a recognized authority on levee matters. Mr. Glynn's home at Glynwood is a model one and in which genuine "Louisiana Hospitality" predominates.

BAYOU SIDE SUGAR FACTORY, NEAR BALDWIN.

At Baldwin is the Bayou Side Sugar Factory, owned by Lucius Forsyth, Jr., one of the most modern of its kind. With only 10 acres of land, this factory proves a central plant, the owner purchasing cane from growers who have no mills of their own.

The Bayou Side Sugar Factory is equipped with two mills for the grinding of cane, two large vacuum pans and, in fact, everything which goes to make up a well-appointed sugar house of its kind.

The sugar house is a landmark. It was built prior to the Civil War. From an open-kettle house it was transformed to a modern 300-ton house. It is in the town limits, one mile from the railway station. The plant is estimated to be worth \$125,000, and affords labor for a good number during the grinding season.

Mr. Forsyth has great faith in the future of both the sugar industry and the section of the state in which he lives. He is of enterprising, wide-awake and public-spirited character. Hence his management of the property and its business is along progressive lines.



BAYOU SIDE SUGAR FACTORY.

EVAN-HALL PLANTATION.

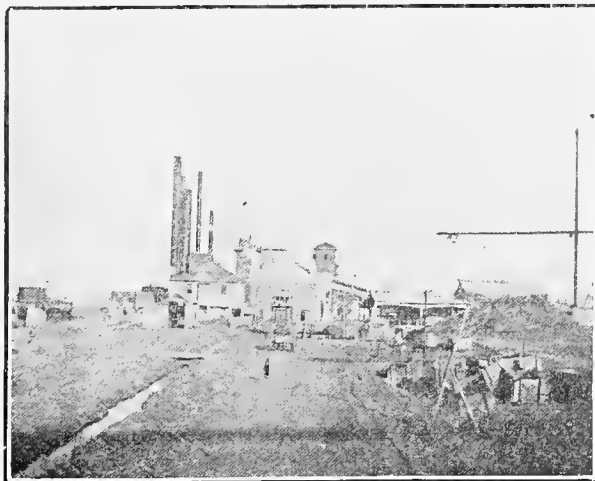
This magnificent property, owned by the Shamrock Land & Planting Co., Inc., with offices in New Orleans, and of which Mr. R. S. Hecht, is the president, is situated on the Mississippi River, in the Parish of Ascension, three miles above the town of Donaldsonville, and sixty-eight miles from New Orleans, on the

main line of the Texas & Pacific railway, the tracks of which traverse the place, with a station upon it, is a most important factor in the sugar industry of the state.

The place contains a total of 3577.50 acres, including 260 acres of woodland, with a fine drainage system, and is well equipped with everything that appertains to a first-class sugar plantation in the way of laborers quarters, stables, barns, blacksmith, machine and wood-working shops, locomotives and plantation railway tracks, public store and post office, a magnificent, large brick residence fronting on the Mississippi River, and a well equipped sugar house with a daily milling capacity of 1000 tons, producing a fine quality of sugar that has been sought after by the trade.

During the planting and cultivating season, the place gives employment to as many as 250 people, and double that number during the operation of the mill and grinding and harvesting of the crop.

The property is in a high state of cultivation, Mr. John Lotz an able plantation man being in active charge of it, but Mr. R. S. Hecht, the president of the company maintains an active interest in it, and supervision over it, and being also vice-president of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., of New Orleans, his great interest and activity in all that appertains to the welfare of the general industries and utilities of the state, is a pronounced evidence of his determination and faith in connection with the sugar industry in the direction of bringing it back to the condition in which it has been in gone-by years and should be at this time.



BUSY SCENE DURING GRINDING SEASON AT EVAN HALL PLANTATION.

THE HOMESTEAD PLANTATION.



HOMESTEAD SUGAR HOUSE OWNED BY MRS. F. H. CARRUTH AND GEO. HILL, PORT ALLEN, P. O.

On the west bank of the Mississippi River, in West Baton Rouge parish and almost immediately opposite the city of Baton Rouge, the Homestead plantation, 2,000 acres, with a modern six-roller sugar house making a specialty of products for grocery trade, is owned by George Hill and Mrs. F. H. Carruth.

Established as a sugar plantation about seventy-five years ago, Homestead was for more than fifty years the property of John Hill, native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who resided on the place during that time, and who was the first, it is said, to resume the planting of cane and the making of sugar after the Civil War. In the early forties it was the home of Alexander Barrow, then United States Senator from Louisiana.

After years of difficulties due to back-water flow from the Mississippi and adverse legislation, the owners of the place rejoice that at last we have government control of the levee system and they also hope for better laws as to duty on sugar as regards tariff regulations, so that the sugar industry of the country will not be confronted with unfavorable obstacles.

PECAN PLANTING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

The Pecan Planting & Manufacturing Co., Inc., manufacturers of pure open-kettle syrup, sugar and molasses, with 1,200 acres and an up-to-date sugar house having a daily capacity of 350 tons of cane, near Plaquemine,

annually contributes its share regarding the sugar industry.

This plantation, on which about 150 persons reside, was formerly owned by Barrow & LeBlanc, the present owners having acquired it in 1915.

AUSTRALIAN PLANTATION AND RESTER RIDGE.

Owned by the J. McWilliams Planting Company, and managed by J. E. Dunlap, the Australian plantation, 2,000 acres, is near Plaquemine. For grinding the cane grown is a sugar house with a daily capacity of 350 tons, thoroughly fitted and also modern.

Estimated to be worth about \$150,000, this plantation was bought from Victor LeFebre by its present owners in 1909, and has been operated by the company ever since.

MILLY PLANTING & MANUFACTURING CO.

With about 1,900 acres of land, cane grown on which is ground in a modern 350-ton sugar house, near Plaquemine, the Milly Planting & Manufacturing Company, Inc., manufacturers of pure open-kettle syrup, sugar and molasses.

The property, formerly owned by LeBlanc & Danos,

and by the L. Danos Planting & Manufacturing Company, was acquired by its present owners in 1914. Of the company, J. E. Dunlap is president; Henry Nadlet, vice-president; F. E. Hubbard, secretary and treasurer. On the place, which is worth about \$150,000, 150 persons reside.

CEDAR GROVE PLANTATION.

Showing latest improvements, and in a section of good drainage and splendidly-graveled roads, the Cedar Grove plantation, near Dorceyville, is of modern type. This place, owned by Leonce M. Soniat and managed by Joseph Harrell, has 2,400 acres. Investments amount to about \$300,000.

Equipments include a vacuum pan sugar house and narrow gauge railroad for transportation of cane, and make up a contrast to those of the old days, when, at the time of purchase, in 1875, there were only 500 acres to its credit, and also a small open-kettle, three-roller mill. Now the sugar house contains a crusher and six-roller mill, double effects, Corne & Burguières settler, with a daily capacity of 900 tons of cane.

The recent construction of good roads and the dredging of about thirty miles of canals in the immediate vicinity resulted in marked improvements. However, the people of that section realize the necessity of a permanent levee system; supported at least in part by the government, consequent upon protection needed from the vast volumes of water annually coming down through the Mississippi Valley.



SUGAR HOUSE OF LEONCE SONIAT.

THE ELLENDALE PLANTATION.

Ellendale plantation, with 1,350 acres and up-to-date sugar house, at the post-office which bears a similar name, one of the finest properties in the sugar belt, is owned by E. McCollum and managed by him.

The factory on the place, which has latest-improved apparatus, has a capacity for grinding 300 tons of cane daily. About 800 acres of this plantation are in cultivation. Approximately 200 persons, mostly laborers reside on the place, though there are many others who are employed thereon during the busy season.

Ellendale was opened up in 1845 by Jordan and Tanner. In 1851 it was purchased by McCollum Bros., and since that time it has been operated continuously as a sugar plantation. As did many other places of its kind, the plantation suffered considerably during the dark days of the Civil War and the still darker days of the Reconstruction period, difficulties caused by overflows, oppressive legislation, and so on. Edmond McCollum, son of former owner, the present

proprietor of the place, hopes for a bright future, however.

On Ellendale, which represents an investment of \$100,000, diligent efforts have been made by Mr. McCollum regarding the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar, he endeavoring to produce the best possible results, particularly as to the kind of sugars turned out every year at the factory. As an outcome of his untiring energy, high-class standards are maintained, the character of sugars manufactured proving to be some of the best obtainable.

Reared on a sugar plantation, and having managed Ellendale for years, Mr. McCollum is considered one of the best of plantation men in the state. Doubtless his kind adds zest to the sugar industry of the state, gives a stimulus to the cultivation of cane; and, with the passing of the flood control bill and men such as he looking out for the future of the industry, and with better tariff regulations and good, steady prices, sugar will maintain a solid foothold in the commerce of the world and the industry will blossom like a rose.

ACADIA PLANTATION AND FACTORY.

ARE VALUABLE ASSETS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

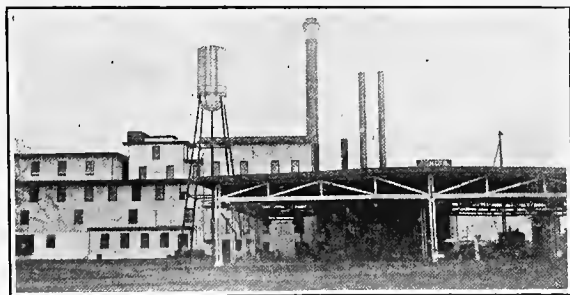
With about 4,000 acres and equipped with an up-to-date sugar factory, the Acadia plantation, near Thibodaux, is owned by Mrs. Andrew Price. This large place proves to be a valuable acquisition regarding the sugar industry of the state.

The sugar house on the plantation has a six-and-a-half-foot mill, modern filtering process, double effects, vacuum pan, water-driven centrifugals—in fact, everything which goes to make a complete factory of latest type.

The plantation has been owned and operated since 1876 by Hon. Edward J. Gay and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Price. It was formerly the property of Key, Nelson and Donelson. It is one of the finest plantations of its kind, and turns out a high-grade of plantation sugars annually. About 1,000 are dependent upon the place for livelihood.

The management of the place is thoroughly progres-

sive in ideas and methods. It is ably managed by J. Scott Williams and assistants.



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SUGAR PLANTERS

St. James,

Louisiana.

LARGE ACREAGE AND AN UP-TO-DATE PLANT, OWNED BY THE FIRM OF LEVERT-ST. JOHN, INC.

With an acreage amounting to 10,783 and a colossal factory whose mill has a daily capacity of grinding 1,800 tons of cane, the St. John properties, including the St. John, Banker, Stella and Catahoula plantations, at Levert, are owned by the firm of Levert-St. John, Incorporated, among the very largest of sugar producers in the state. Of this land 4,855 acres are cultivated, 600 are in pasture, the balance being in swamp and woodlands. The factory is one of the most modern

possible to be seen in any part of sugar-producing sections.

The members of the company are well-known citizens of Southern Louisiana, and are held in esteem by all who know them. In addition to this, they have for years taken a deep interest in the sugar industry. They are J. B. Levert, F. J. Kearny, M. D.; R. L. Levert, H. G. von Borries. They are thoroughly up-to-date, using modern ideas and modern methods, and are producers of 96 test sugars.

ELLEN KAY AND SHIRLEY PLANTATIONS.

CONTRIBUTE GOOD QUOTA OF SUGAR PRODUCED IN LOUISIANA.

Near Bunkie are two plantations, Ellen Kay and Shirley, owned by Levert & Martinez, which are noted as being contributors toward the annual tonnage of sugar produced in Louisiana. Fully equipped with modern type of sugar house, and having about 1,100 acres, about 900 of which are under cultivation, these two places are among the substantial resources of the commonwealth. The manager is J. D. Martinez, one of the owners, the other proprietor being J. B. Levert.

The two places have been under present ownership about three years, during which progressive and up-to-date management has been manifested. The plantations represent an investment of something in the neighborhood of \$150,000 and affords labor for a good number

With the present good prospects for prices of sugar, the owners of the plantations in mention are optimistic, and are of the kind necessary for the upbuilding and permanent development of the sugar industry.

RIENZI AND WEBRE PLANTATIONS.

MODEL TYPES OF LARGE PLACES IN LOUISIANA.

Among the plantations of note concerning the resources of Louisiana are the Rienzi and Webre places, near Thibodaux, belonging to the Levert-Morvant Planting Company, a concern well known as one of the big sugar producers of the state. These plantations are successfully managed by Walter C. Morvant.

Cane grown on the plantations is ground in the Rienzi factory, an up-to-date plant, with six six-foot rollers, "double effects" and vacuum pan, as well as other modern devices and machinery necessary for the opera-

tion of a sugar house of its kind. The acreage of the two places is about 3,700, of which about 2,200 are in cultivation. They are also owners of one-half interest in the Orange Grove plantation which is a feeder for the Rienzi factory.

The properties were acquired by its present owners in 1896, when it was bought from Mrs. Richard Allens.

A high-grade quality of pure, plantation sugars are manufactured on the plantations.

BELLE ALLIANCE PLANTATION.

This fine property, which is owned by the Shamrock Land & Planting Co., Inc., with offices in New Orleans, and of which Mr. R. S. Hecht, is the president, is situated on the Bayou Lafourche, in the Parish of Assumption, on the line of the Texas & Pacific railway, about three miles below the town of Donaldsonville, the railway tracks passing through the property, with a station upon it, can be regarded as a very important factor in the sugar industry of the state.

This property, which includes what were known as the "Scattery" and "Front" places contains a total of 4608 acres, including the woodland, and is very well equipped with all that goes with a first-class sugar plantation, laborers quarters, stables, barns, machine, blacksmith and wood working shops, locomotives and plantation railway tracks, a large public store, houses

for overseers, etc., and in addition, a large brick residence and fine grounds, trees, etc., fronting on Bayou Lafourche, and a large brick sugar house, well equipped with a daily milling capacity of 1000 tons, producing a fine quality of granulated sugar that has been much sought after by the trade.

Employment is given to as many as 250 people during the planting and cultivating season, and about double that number during the grinding season.

Mr. John Lotz, a well known plantation manager is in active charge of the property, and bringing it to a high state of cultivation. Mr. R. S. Hecht, president of the company maintains an active interest in and supervision over the property, with full confidence in the sugar industry of the state and the expectation of again seeing it all that it should be.

THE TEXAS PLANTATION.

Comprising 1,080 acres, and having a modern six-roller cane mill with a daily capacity of 500 tons, the Texas plantation, near White Castle, in Iberville parish, is owned by L. N. Folse.

A narrow gauge railway track, with locomotive and cars, together with other improvements needed on a plantation of its kind, is a valuable adjunct for transportation of cane to the sugar factory, which last sea-

son ground 11,000 tons. About 200 laborers and others reside on the place.

Formerly operated by King and Snelling, the Texas plantation was purchased by its present owner in 1898. Since that time Mr. Folse has added improvements to the plant, the sugar output having increased as the years went by. Double effects and other things needed for a well-appointed sugar factory were installed.

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Cinclare, La.

LINWOOD PLANTATION
Bayou Teche, La.

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RAILROAD

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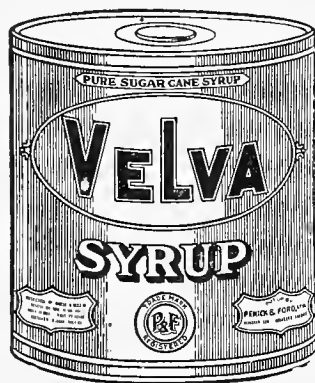
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DALLAS, TEX.—MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTON IN LOUISIANA.

Great things have taken place since that early day when Eli Whitney set the first gin going, and nowhere are the tokens of the change and the growth more in evidence than in New Orleans. Time was when the upriver plantations sent their cargoes of cotton down to this city, piled so high that the boat was pretty much obscured from sight. The bales were loosely packed, in those early days, and fastened with ties of rope, and if a spark fell upon those up-piled heaps it took work to save the cargo. When it reached the city it was unloaded upon the open wharves, and was covered with tarpaulins, if it were meant to remain there, or was loaded into wagons and hauled off to the big "cotton presses," there to await the coming of the purchaser, or to be shipped to foreign ports.

But in time came better wharves, and better methods of handling; and at the culmination of these, the cotton warehouse, which is the last word in equipment and economy in handling.

Through all these years the Cotton Exchange has held its place, and many millions of bales have changed hands on the floor of that historic institution. Now the Cotton Exchange is to have a new home, and the old cramped quarters are to be demolished.

In the beginning it was the lint alone which formed the commercial element of the cotton plant. There were many decades when the cotton seed was not only non-profitable but was an absolute nuisance around the gin, where it piled up into immense heaps, and became so objectionable with the decay from rain and the consequent heating that it must needs be removed at intervals or one could not endure it. Therefore the wagons and teams were set at work to haul the despised cotton seed to the farthest side of the old field, where it went on decaying at its leisure.

True, a limited portion of the seed was set aside for the cattle to eat during the hungry months of winter; and it did very well for that, though there were persons who claimed that they afterwards found the lint of the cotton seed in the butter. But for many years this was the only use made of the cotton seed, and the lint continued to be the only valuable product from the plant.

And now, there are seed-buyers in every town in the state, and in all the cotton-producing states; and there is a steady stream of freight cars, laden with cotton-seed, traveling down all the roads to the great cotton-seed oil mills.

The Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange says in his last tabulated report:

"The increase in the value of the cotton seed crop has been phenomenal. In 1908-09 it was valued at \$92,000,000; during the past year, though its size in tons was smaller, it was worth \$192,500,000."

It will be seen, therefore, that the cotton crop which comes to this city in bales during the season is not the only thing worth while; but that the cotton seed which finds its way to New Orleans along all the transporta-

tion lines is an enormous amount of riches, saved from the trash-heap, as it were rescued from the back of the field, and put to its legitimate use in helping mankind.

Nor is all the cotton lint shipped across the waters, or used in northern and eastern factories. It will be interesting to the average reader to know that during the past year 1,506,335,131 pounds were used in southern cotton mills; and that of this huge amount, 14,413,413 pounds were manufactured in Louisiana.

New Orleans offers especial inducements to the cotton grower as a place of deposit for his cotton, as it can be handled here in an absolutely fireproof building, at less cost than at any other place; and that it can be held in storage until the market justifies its release,



LOUISIANA COTTON IN BLOOM

during which time the Warehouse Certificate is a bankable and negotiable paper.

With the diversification of crops and saner methods of farming, cotton has taken its proper place as the great money crop, with the farmer so situated that he is not compelled to sell to the merchant who furnishes him supplies for the season. Greater prosperity has taken the place of the old stringent times, and the country banks are overflowing with huge deposits, the outcome of the cotton crop, which the grower could afford to bank. With the coming of another year or two, there will be such a movement of cotton into New Orleans as this city has not seen in many a day, and the cotton warehouse is ready for it.



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THE "SON OF RECLAMATION" TELLS OF ITS BENEFITS TO LOUISIANA.

Louisiana history will never tell the name of any single individual who during less than twenty years of his life time accomplished more for the good of the Pelican State than did the revered Edward Wisner the "Father of Reclamation."

He it was who during several years "preached in the wilderness" the doctrine that the alluvial lands in our State could be drained and reclaimed and made to produce untold wealth.

And that this could be done at a minimum of cost on more than one million acres of land within a radius of fifty miles of the business center of the Winter Capital of America—New Orleans.

The writer well remembers with what jeers and ridicule the people most heavily interested in the material welfare of our City and State received the proposition as proclaimed by Mr. Wisner.

However, when the good Father endows a real man with a sincere desire to be of service to His people He also endows him with the rare quality of stick-to-it-iveness and Mr. Wisner persevered and worked and advertised until the whole Nation came to a realization of the fact that

in Louisiana we have nearly 9,000,000 acres of land which can be converted into the richest agricultural section of the whole world—soil even more fertile than that of the Valley of the Nile.

Mr. Wisner was forced to appeal to his old neighbors and friends of the North for funds to carry on his "dream" of reclamation and finally demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that his idea was true and that some of our wet lands were easy and practicable of drainage and that when reclaimed would produce bountiful harvests of cane, corn, potatoes, truck, citrus fruit, etc., and then it became easier to secure men of brains and energy—of vim and money to join in the noble purpose of making "two blades of grass grow where none grew before" and thereby making it possible to reduce the cost of living in a practical and sure way.



E. L. CHAPPUIS,
"Son of Reclamation."

vests of cane, corn, potatoes, truck, citrus fruit, etc., and then it became easier to secure men of brains and energy—of vim and money to join in the noble purpose of making "two blades of grass grow where none grew before" and thereby making it possible to reduce the cost of living in a practical and sure way.

Now that Mr. Wisner has passed away and is enjoying the reward of the righteous, other men have

taken up his work and are carrying it on to a success undreamed of even by the most optimistic among Louisiana boosters.

No better example of the value of Reclamation can be found anywhere in the world than can be seen at "Little Woods" in the ninth ward of the City of New Orleans within ten miles of the City's business center.

There, Mr. Frank B. Hayne and his associates have reclaimed seven thousand acres of land which a few years ago could not have sold for more than fifteen dollars per acre.

Today you will find, instead of pestilential swamp, a most beautiful and fertile body of land planted in citrus fruit and truck practically all of which has been sold to well to do people of the North who expect to build their winter homes in our delightful climate.

Another magnificent example of the power of Reclamation can be seen in a fifteen minute street car ride from the leading Hotels of New Orleans—That is the "Lake View" proposition fathered by the New Orleans Land Company at the head of which stands one of the most prominent bankers of the city, Mr. A. C. Wuerpel, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank.

This Company just a few years ago commenced reclamation of a large tract of land bounded on the north by Lake Ponchartrain, on the east by Bayou St. John, on the south by the right of way of the New Orleans Terminal Company and on the west by the West End car line and the New Basin Canal.

The above described land about fifteen years ago had a speculative value of less than twenty dollars per acre and now the whole body of land is as safe and sound and dry as the balance of New Orleans and is rapidly being built into one of the handsomest residential portions of the city.

The land is so fertile that many people make arrangements to secure a few tons to send to their Northern homes to sprinkle on their lawn.

Seeing is believing and the purpose of this article is to cite two of the most conspicuous examples of Reclamation in Louisiana in order that people in search of the truth may come out and see for themselves.

Now that the eyes of the whole Nation are centered on the South and on Louisiana in particular because of our tremendous agricultural potentiality it stands to reason that it will only be a little while before every inch of land within fifty miles of New Orleans will be in the highest state of intensified agriculture and we then will be living in the richest section of the Globe.

E. L. Chappuis

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

In treating on the subject of rice it is necessary to go back to ancient history in order to get a few interesting facts and acquaint ourselves with an industry which will be beyond a shadow of a doubt among the leading industries of the United States of America.

Rice was first grown in India and China at least 2800 years B. C. and was first planted in this country on the James River, Virginia in 1646 A. D. About the close of the Seventeenth Century, rice was first raised in South Carolina, and after proving successful, other States began the cultivation of rice in small quantities until in 1870 South Carolina and Georgia produced three quarters of the total crop of the United States.

The development of the rice industry of the coast prairies of Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas began about the year 1885 when settlers found that they could apply modern cultural implements and harvesting machinery which were used in the wheat fields to rice culture. From the year 1908 to present date, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas produced practically ninety per cent of the total crop and only in the last two years has California devoted a part of its land to rice cultivation. From then on gigantic strides were made in the raising of rice: large irrigation and pumping plants were erected, extensive systems of overland canals and laterals were built, and the once waste and worthless prairie lands sprung into verdant rice fields.

Only in the past 25 years has the rice industry developed into any considerable commercial importance and the greatest impetus has been in the past fifteen years.

The production of rice in the United States is insignificant as compared with Asiatic countries. For example: the 1916 crop of India, from recent figures published, amounts to about one hundred seventeen billion pounds (117,000,000,000) or 722,222,222 barrels; other Asiatic Countries show similar comparisons. Whereas the 1916 crop of the United States is approximately one billion five hundred million pounds, (1,500,000,000) or 9,259,259 barrels standard weight of 162 pounds to the barrel. The consumption of rice in the United States is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per capita per annum as compared with China and India 280 pounds, Porto Rico and Cuba 125 pounds and Canada about 15 pounds.

In giving the foregoing figures we are endeavoring to show how really small our rice crop is in comparison with other countries. From a reliable estimate given us there are over three million acres of land in the United States susceptible to successful rice cultivation, which could easily be made to produce an average of ten barrels to the acre or 30,000,000 barrels, and taking into consideration a reserve made for seed rice, brewers' rice and an increased per centage in exportation to Central America and South American countries would leave approximately 23,000,000 pockets of clean rice available for home consumption. An increased consumption from present $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per capita to 23 pounds would readily dispose of this entire amount.

This industry has a great possibility of development to a value of one hundred and twenty million dollars. The farm values as published by the Monthly Crop report shows:

Average 1910-1914.....	\$20,452,000.00
1915.....	26,212,000.00
1916.....	37,186,000.00

In other words the rice industry in six years has increased in value \$16,734,000.00 and should same increase proportionately it would not be long for this possibility of development to become an established fact.

Rice as a food article cannot be over estimated as it is the principal food of China, India, Japan, Porto Rico, in fact three-fifths of the population of the world live principally on rice. Let us glance into the nutritive value of rice. In referring to report No. 6 of the Miscellaneous series, Division of Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, page 12, we find:

Rice.....	86.09 per cent	Oats.....	74.02 per cent
Wheat.....	82.54 " "	Potatoes.....	23.24 " "
Rye.....	82.79 " "	Fat Beef.....	46.03 " "
Maize.....	82.97 " "	Lean Beef.....	26.83 " "

This proves conclusively that rice heads the list and is the most nutritious of all foods. The "History of Civilization in England" by Henry Thomas Buckle states that: "Rice yields quickly abundant food returns, and contains much nourishment in a comparatively small space." We quote further from "Bunge": "Rice is used by the body with the least labor to the organs of assimilation and elimination."

The enormous increase in prices on all food products has been instrumental in turning the public's attention to rice, due to the fact that it is a commodity within the reach of all. One pound of rice, which costs five cents, will furnish as much potential energy as two pounds of the choicest tenderloin steak that costs fourteen times more. We could go on indefinitely comparing the superior nutritive value of rice with other food-stuffs, however, we would only rehearse facts which are generally known to all.

We have endeavored to give in the preceding paragraphs a brief history of the rice industry, and feel convinced that this commodity properly placed before the public as to its beneficial food values would stand on its own merits.

Let every grower, miller and all concerned in the interest of this commodity work hand in hand and adopt a common slogan "Co-operation," and there is not the least doubt in our minds that we will enter into an era of prosperity, which is justly due, and which would be unparalleled in the annals of the rice industry.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Rican



IN THE RICE FIELDS OF LOUISIANA.

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AVERY ISLAND, THE HOME OF THE McILHENNY COMPANY.

BY HERMAN J. SEIFERTH.

There is no rarer blending of beauty and utility, romance and riches, than Avery Island. It is typical of the Eden that Louisiana can become. For generations, it has been the home of brave men and fair women, and the lovely and busy haven is in keeping with their vision and a tribute to their constructiveness.

Warmed by the waters of the Southern seas, with sunny stretches billowy with bloom, the island's surface is literally a garden of the gods. There are acres of peppers, okra, tomatoes and other truck, there are giant groves of pear, peach and fig trees, all carefully tended, for they send their harvests through the flower fringed paths to the great McIlhenny canning plant, which looks more like some castle standing in the midst of parks. The interior is as bright and clean in every part and process, with the spirit of pride in the place stirring the hundreds of employes to emulation. There the famous Tabasco Sauce and kindred pepper products were first made, but the factory has extended until it includes a score or more of the purest and most perfect food preparations, condiments and preserves which have won wide popularity, selling from the Pacific to the Atlantic, with the demand constantly greater than the supply. The McIlhennys have given up as much of their land as possible to the crops, and have conducted campaigns in the section to raise the vegetables and food required, but have not yet been able to reach the limit of their quest. Then, the island nestles among some of the finest oyster reefs and shrimp fishing grounds in the country, there is a picturesque fisher village and fleet, and oyster and shrimp products form a department of the factory conducted as carefully and scientifically, with specialization the order in experts and equipment. The wonderful red Tabasco fluid and powder was the inspiration and the incentive, but since Edmund McIlhenny began their production in 1866 the idea has expanded with the trade and field, and the island garden will be but one in a chain that will spread

over and develop a large section of South Louisiana. In order to keep pace with the demand created by the quality and palatability of the McIlhenny brands, the concern has frequently gone long distances to secure the raw material that would best answer.

Under the surface the wonder island is just as magnificently magical, for the Avery salt mine is one of the greatest in the world. The deposit is an immense inverted mountain of pure salt. From the peaceful valley above, which gives no inkling of the surprise, a shaft goes down 600 feet to the crystal cave, with its perpetually snowy galleries and arches following in the wake of the mining operations, with electric lights, railroads, and other equipment giving the secure touch of modern efficiency without detracting from the scenic charm.

Nor do these exhaust the attractions of the spot, for the same love of nature and the spirit of kindness and human interest that is apparent in the many phases of the island's ideal life has found expression in an unselfish enterprise matchlessly captivating. Only a few steps from the factory is a bird paradise, a reserve where the plumed pilgrims from every clime, which were becoming almost extinct as a result of ruthlessness and greed, come for refuge and spend the winter in protected comfort. The foods they most relish have been planted, so that there is gorgeous growth of every hue and kind, with streams flowing through the fairy coves, and the birds have become so sure of their safety and so fond of their surroundings that they go about their business, part of which is to provide for the many strange creatures in the nests they build for their young, without fear or heed of the hundreds of visitors. For Avery's is the land of peace and plenty, of purity and perfection, of health and happiness, and its influence is felt and its industry known wherever merit is appreciated and public spirit and enterprise honored.

Jno. P. Burgin, President Simon Pfeifer, Vice-Pres.

J. H. Ricau, Sect'y-Treas.

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511 Canal Bank Building

Officers and Directors:

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Pfeifer, J. K. Newman, J. H. Ricau

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NEW ORLEANS

THE BEST SULPHUR BEARING DOME

IS FOUND AT THE UNION SULPHUR COMPANY'S MINE IN CALCASIEU PARISH.

The sulphur deposit at Sulphur Mine, Calcasieu Parish, is located twelve miles west of Lake Charles, and one mile north of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway. Practically speaking, it is a submerged mountain peak, the top not exceeding 75 acres in area, nearly flat, the sides declining at an angle greater than 45 degrees. Many test holes have been drilled around its rim and the "dome" theory advanced by Professor G. D. Harris, formerly State Geologist, positively confirmed. He designates these submerged mountains as "Saline Domes," owing to the prevalence in them of common salt.

"The arrangement of the domes," says Dr. Harris, "at once suggests their connection with the fault lines beneath the Coastal plains. It is more than probable too that each dome is situated at a point of weakness, or cross-fracture.

Wherever the material in the immediate neighborhood of these domes is sufficiently indurated to indicate structure it is seen that the dip is always away from the salt mass at an exceedingly high angle. Therefore the dome material has been thrust up through the even bedded Tertiary or Quaternary deposits. If, however, the salt mass is pushed above the surface of the soil, meteoric waters attack it and by solution soon form a lake or pond over the salt mass. A good case in hand is Anse la Butte. Sometimes limestone was the first material brought up in solution. It is porous and cavernous to the extreme. It caps several saline domes. Spindletop is an excellent example of this type. The limestone being overlain with several hundred feet of impervious clay and all having a quaquaversal dip no better reservoir could be imagined for the entrapping and retention of oil and gas. Jennings is a still more deeply buried dome. Pine Prairie, and the Vinton oil field are excellent examples of dome structures. At Vinton gypsum is encountered in great quantities as a dome making material. Limestone and gypsum are both abundant at Pine Prairie. Some sulphur is there found, though perhaps no bed is over two feet in thickness. Small masses of sulphur are met with in Belle Isle borings. But it is at the Union Sulphur Company's mine that the best sulphur bearing dome is found.

This very bare outline of Gulf Coast domes will, we believe, suffice to bring out two important facts: 1st that so far as known no dome is over two miles across (and generally very much less) and between domes are vast stretches of undisturbed Tertiary or Quaternary areas of no consequence whatever from a sulphur standpoint. 2nd that sulphur is the comparatively rare associate (in commercial quantities at least) amongst the various dome materials. The inevitable conclusion that one must draw from a thorough study of all domes in this region is that the possession of land in the territory immediately surrounding a dome gives the possessor no reason whatsoever for hoping that sulphur will be found on such lands. In fact such propinquity, so far as present knowledge goes, is proof positive of its worthlessness."

The theory so ably advanced by Prof. Harris has been confirmed by the many wild-cat wells drilled on all sides of the property of the Union Sulphur Company. In 1915 the United Oil & Sulphur Company drilled a well in the Northeast quarter of Section 31, T. 9, S. R. 10 W, approximately three-fourths of a mile Southwest of the mine. This well was driven to a depth of 3,510 feet, without encountering sulphur.

In 1916 the Consolidated Oil & Sulphur Co., drilled a well in the Southeast quarter of Section 30, T. 9, S. R. 10 W, to a depth of over 4000 feet without encountering sulphur. This well was about a half mile from the mine.

During 1916-17 The Mutual Oil Company completed a well in the Southwest quarter of Sec. 30, T. 9, S. R. 10 W., approximately seven-eighths of a mile west

of the mine, to a reported depth of 3,400 feet. No sulphur was encountered in this hole. At the same time the Tri-State Sulphur Co., drilled a well on the East side of the Northwest quarter of Section 30, about three-quarters of a mile due West of the mine, to a depth of over 3000 feet, without encountering sulphur.

There has just been completed in the Southeast quarter of Section 11, T. 9, S. R. 11 W., about two and one-half miles Northwest of the mine a well drilled by the Lyons Gulf Coast Oil Co., which penetrated sands and gumbos to a depth of 3,200 feet. There was no sulphur encountered in this hole.

Nearly two and one-half miles Northeast of the mine, in the Southeast quarter of Sec. 9, T. 9, S. R. 10 W., a well known as the Barbee well was drilled to a depth of 3,200 feet. No sulphur was found.

The Gulf Sulphur Co., drilling in Sec. 15, T. 9, S. R. 10 is reported to be around 3,500 feet deep. This well is two miles a little North of East of the mine. It reports no sulphur.

The above list of wells drilled, while not complete, is sufficient to demonstrate the correctness of the Harris theory: first, that the sulphur bearing dome is extremely local in extent, and second, that the prospect of finding sulphur between domes is very remote.

The Sulphur Mine Dome was discovered in a well being drilled for oil in 1868. There was a small seepage of oil at the surface, immediately over the sulphur deposit. Several test wells were drilled subsequently, but only small showings of oil were found. Up to about 1890 no correct geological information had been obtained regarding the occurrence of sulphur at this place. About this time, Mr. Herman Frasch, of Cleveland, Ohio, a scientist interested in Industrial Chemistry, conceived the idea of liquifying the sulphur in the deposit (Limestone and Gypsum Rock) and bringing it to the surface in a molten state. At the time Mr. Frasch heard of the deposit, the American Sulphur Company was making an attempt to sink a shaft to it. Mr. Frasch suggested to them that they combine with him and try his process. He was unceremoniously refused even a discussion of his ideas.

After the American Sulphur Company had spent nearly a million dollars, they had a series of accidents, in which several men lost their lives, which emphasized the futility of the known methods of deep mining, and being unable to raise more money, they had to abandon the proposition. They were holding the property, however, under a mortgage to The Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company, a New Orleans concern, and when Mr. Frasch became interested in the proposition he suggested an arrangement whereby the Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company would become a half owner in a company to operate under his process. They declined, and instead, offered very liberal terms of purchase. Mr. Frasch then formed a syndicate, which included the New York interests, to make a preliminary test. After some delay in getting a suitable well drilled into the sulphur deposit, a test was made under his first patents, and sulphur was produced, but not in commercial quantities. He subsequently invented another, or rather several other methods, and only after years of expensive and discouraging experiences was he able to produce sulphur in commercial quantities.

It may be interesting to some to know that Mr. Frasch received nothing for his patents except the "privilege" to match dollars with the American Sulphur Company interests in the development of the property. The terms of purchase of the property from the Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company were such that the last note was paid only in October, 1914.

The nature of the deposit, its location in a low, flat, swampy country (15 feet above sea level), and the extraordinary method employed to mine the sulphur has attracted wide attention.

ALEXANDRIA.

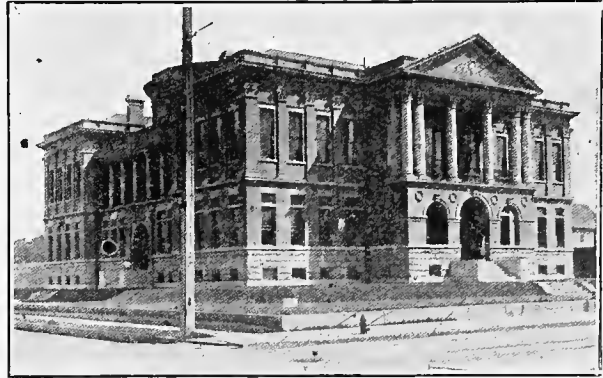
THE HUB CITY OF LOUISIANA.

In point of size, Alexandria ranks as the fourth city in the State of Louisiana, having a population on January 1st, 1917 of 20,249 people.

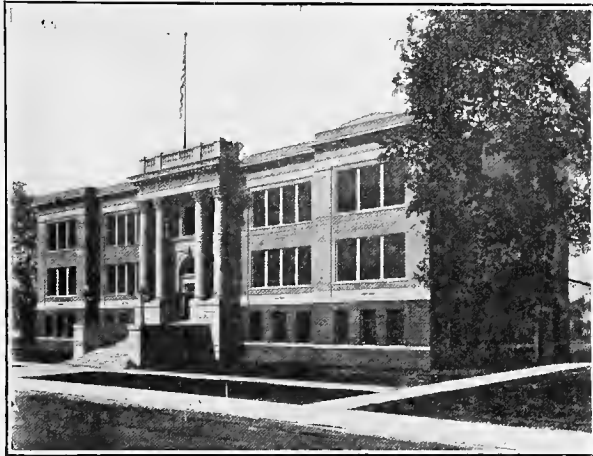
The city is located within fifteen miles of the exact center of the State, is the county seat of Rapides Parish, and is in the midst of a very rich agricultural and timber producing territory known as the Red River Valley.

The city was originally incorporated in 1819, and in 1890 had attained a population of only 2,600 people. At that time, one railroad; the Texas & Pacific served the city. Today there are eight railroads and the population of the city has increased from 1890 to the present time at the average rate of 10% per annum, or greater than any other city or town in the State.

The reason for this steady and stable growth has been the development of the timber industry, and the products of the rich farm lands surrounding. The territory west and south of Red River, on the west bank of which stream the city is located, is thickly populated.



RAPIDES PARISH COURT HOUSE.



BOLTON HIGH SCHOOL.

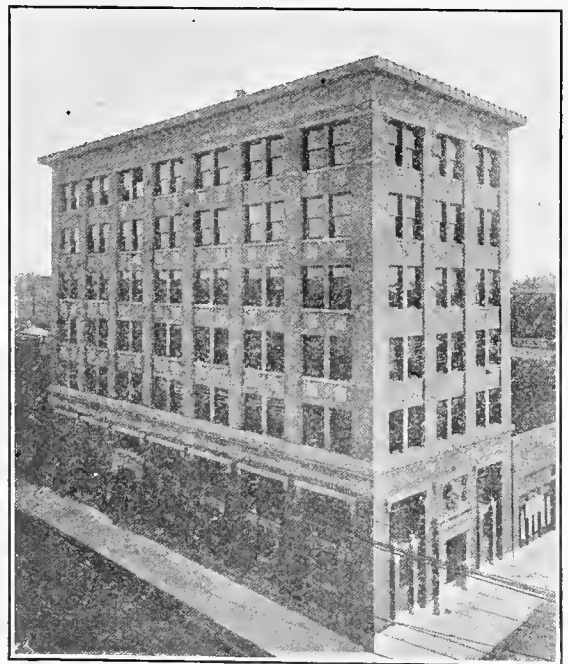
and the lands have been very productive for years. Further south and west, is found rich virgin forests of long leaf yellow pine, and east and north, lies the hill lands with a similar growth of timber. The cutting of this timber brought many large saw mills, and the cultivating of the rich lands has induced many farmers and homeseekers. Keeping pace with this settlement and development, Alexandria has enjoyed a solid and steady growth. The city has never gone backward, and real estate values have steadily risen until, just a few days ago, some property on one of the main business streets sold at the record price of \$1,000.00 per front foot.

These conditions coupled with the ideal transportation facilities offered by the eight railroads and navigable Red River, has attracted jobbing houses and manufacturing plants of various kinds.

The city has every modern convenience found in cities of much larger size. It has an efficient municipal government of the commission form. Has modern efficient fire and police departments, with an insurance rate that is enjoyed by first class cities. Has municipally owned waterworks, electric light plant, electric street car system, modern sewerage system and pumping equipment. The area of the city is 2,100 acres, has fifteen miles of paved streets, 75 miles of concrete sidewalks, pure artesian water, churches of every

denomination, best of school facilities with over 3,000 children attending the public schools. In addition to the public schools, has four denominational schools and colleges, library, million dollar hotel, beautiful and spacious public buildings, theatres and parks. The municipal government is now at work on a gas plant that will be in operation before the next eighteen months have elapsed.

The Parish of Rapides has two distinct types of soil within its borders, one known as alluvial loam and the other, the hill or pine lands. Conditions for the peaceful and comfortable pursuit of farm life have been greatly improved during the past three years in the parish, by the issuing of bonds to the extent of one half a million dollars with which to build over one hundred miles of hard surfaced gravel roads, the issuing of bonds in many school districts of the parish with which to erect commodious and substantial brick



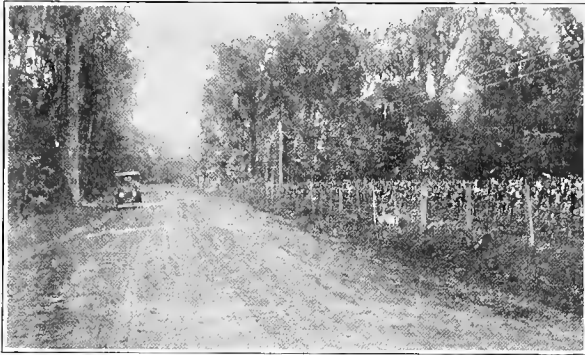
OFFICE BUILDING AT ALEXANDRIA.

school buildings, so that the rural dweller will have just as many advantages as his city neighbor.

Such crops as cotton, cane, corn, alfalfa, sweet and Irish potatoes, truck of all kinds, lespedeza and clover hay, fruit, are all grown successfully. While oats is beginning to be one of the big crops of the parish. Dairying, cattle and hog raising is advancing rapidly every year.

To the homeseeker no better attractions and advantages can be offered than in this part of central Louisiana. A section blessed with 56 inches of rainfall annually, a mean summer temperature of 85 degrees, and 54 in winter.

Grazing season runs for 300 days, and by proper rotation crops can be grown the entire year.



GOOD ROAD SCENE NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

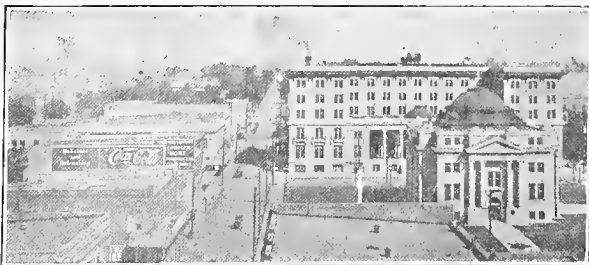
Land in the valley, the alluvial loam, runs in price from \$40.00 to \$150.00 per acre, according to distance from Alexandria, and size of tract purchased. The hill lands which are composed principally of cut over pine lands, and which represent an ideal opportunity for future development can be purchased at prices ranging from \$5.00 an acre in large tracts to \$20.00 an acre in small tracts. These lands offer exceptional live stock possibilities, and will not be so cheap very long.

Arrangements have been made to eradicate the cattle tick this year by systematic dipping, in the 75 vats that have been built.

The Jefferson Highway runs through the parish for a distance of 45 miles, from the Grant Parish line, north or east of Red River to the Avoyelles Parish line, just above Bunkie. It passes through Tioga, Pineville, Alexandria, Lamourie, Lecompte and Cheneyville.

The famous hot salt well is located just twenty miles from Alexandria, and gives promise of being a rival to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. Can be reached by train, or automobile over an ideal drive on gravelled roads. The waters of this well have made some remarkable cures and many make the pilgrimage to it each year.

The people of this city and parish are hospitable, industrious and progressive. They welcome and extend a helping hand to the homeseeker within cur



STREET SCENE IN ALEXANDRIA.

gates, or to the business man and manufacturer seeking locations to use our advantages.

A wide awake, efficient Chamber of Commerce is constantly looking after the interest of the city and parish, and anyone who desires definite information in regard to the possibilities offered, will get a quick ready response by addressing the Secretary.

A. T. FELT,

General Secretary,
Alexandria Chamber of Commerce.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

AT ALEXANDRIA



THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, ALEXANDRIA.

A picture is herewith shown of the Catholic Cathedral at Alexandria. Alexandria was made the Cathedral City at the earnest desire of the Right Rev. Bishop Van de Ven, who recognized the great advantages that this city offered, being the center of the State, and also a railroad center. The See was moved from Natchitoches in 1910.

Bishop Van de Ven was consecrated a priest twenty-five years ago in Holland's most magnificent church, the Cathedral of Bar-le-Duc. That same year, an appeal having been made for priests by Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, he answered the call and was first assigned assistant pastor at New Orleans in 1890, one year after which he was sent to the wilds of Calcasieu, and next to Lake Charles, where he remained ten years. After spending two years at Baton Rouge as pastor, he was called to fill the vacant See in Natchitoches, upon the death of Bishop Durier.

Bishop Van de Ven is a great believer in the future of Alexandria, and accordingly cast his lot here.

The diocese of Alexandria shows numerous improvements, during Bishop Van de Ven's administration. He bends every energy towards the betterment of the diocese. Among the prominent schools in his diocese is the Providence Academy located in Alexandria, St. Vincent's Academy at Shreveport, St. John's College at Shreveport, St. Mary's Convent, Shreveport, and St. Francis Xavier Academy located at Alexandria.

PROVIDENCE ACADEMY

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.



PROVIDENCE ACADEMY.

Harmonious development of the moral, intellectual and physical qualities is the standard of this school. Young ladies are prepared for any sphere in life. Home and educational advantages excellent. All modern improvements. Experienced faculty, beautiful and healthy location. Discipline mild, but firm. Departments: Primary, Preparatory and Academic; thorough courses in English, Latin, German, French, Stenography, Domestic Art and Science, Art and Expression. Affiliated with our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas. The model school for young ladies.

For catalogue address:

Sisters of Divine Providence,
Providence Academy, Alexandria, La.

CADDO-RAPIDES LUMBER CO., Ltd.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Manufacturers

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

YELLOW PINE MILLS:

Alexandria, La. Colfax, La. Easton, La.

CYPRESS MILL:

Glenmora, La.

OFFICERS:

HUGH CORRY, Pres. J. E. THORSELL, Vice-Pres.
HUGH CORRY, Jr., Treas. W. D. LURRY, Sec.

IATT LUMBER CO., Limited

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Manufacturers Rough and Dressed

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS HARDWOODS

RAILROAD TIMBERS A SPECIALTY

HUGH CORRY, Pres. C. H. TEAL, Vice-Pres.
Wm. EDENBORN J. W. DUNCAN
W. D. LURRY, Mgr.
G. V. PATTERSON, Manager Sales
MILLS: Colfax, La.

W. J. HARRISON CO., Ltd.

Rice Commission Merchants

ROUGH RICE CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

New Orleans Board of Trade Building

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A Home for You in Louisiana!

There is no State in the South that offers greater opportunities for agricultural development than does the State of Louisiana, and there is no section of the State of Louisiana that is richer in opportunity or where the conditions are more generally ideal than is that section of which Alexandria is the center, situated as it is, in the heart of a magnificent agricultural and timbered territory, where the climatic conditions are ideal, with good health and pure drinking water, and with lands that are susceptible of producing two or three crops a year off the same acre. We have large and small plantation properties for sale, and make ten and forty-acre farms a specialty. These farms are splendidly located, within easy access of Alexandria as a market and trading center.

COOK & ALEXANDER

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

RAPIDES DRUG CO., Ltd.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Stock Complete

Prompt Service

BATON ROUGE, THE CAPITAL CITY.

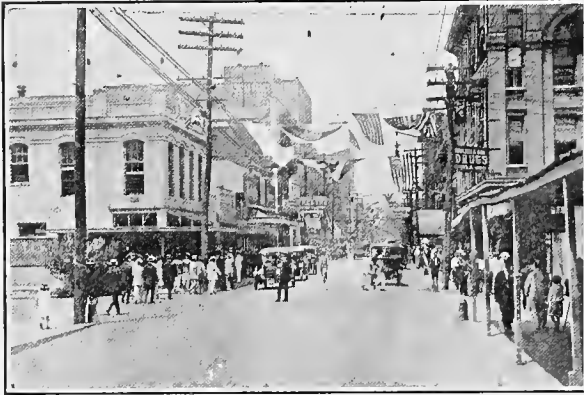
Baton Rouge, the Capital City of Louisiana, a port of entry from which over three hundred ships clear annually to all parts of the world, is situated on the first highlands above the Gulf, sixty-four feet above sea level and twenty feet above the highest water ever known on the Mississippi River and therefore, not subject to overflow.

Splendid Shipping Facilities.

This city is blessed with many advantages. Being located on the Mississippi River, it is a factor in freight rate making, which means so much from a manufacturing standpoint. In addition to this, many trunk lines are connected with this city, such great railroad systems as the Illinois Central (Y. & M. V. R. R., B. R. H. & E.,) Frisco and La. Ry. & Nav. Co., all being through trunk lines, and connections with the Southern Pacific main line by the Baton Rouge-Lafayette branch and the Texas Pacific at Port Allen, directly opposite this city, with interchange railroad facilities. The splendid service to the inland waterways, (comprising about 13000 or more miles), offers to manufacturers and shippers most advantageous possibilities. The harbor



ON THE BOULEVARD.



THIRD STREET, BATON ROUGE.

has docking depth 60 feet at the anchorage and the channel at its shallowest point between Baton Rouge and the sea is the same at extreme low water as the depth of Southwest Pass, and is within ten hours sailing to the Gulf.

One of Worlds Largest Refineries.

On account of these splendid advantages the great Standard Oil Company located here. They have one of the largest refineries in the United States, employing

approximately 2000 men. This great refinery means much to Louisiana and the oil states around us as it uses up many millions of barrels of oil annually and distributes its products to the countries of the world, and a wonderful developer and producer of wealth from Louisiana's raw material.

Enviably Health Record.

On account of having ideal sanitation and being situated on the highlands, which afford natural drainage, Baton Rouge has an enviable health record. The city is now designated in the first line of approved cities by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, due to the consistent report of City Vital Statistics. A contributing factor for healthy city is our municipal abattoir with the rigid inspection under Federal supervision, also inspection and regulation of dairies, market products, regulation of garbage collection, with a public sewer with requirement of connection, also with the abundant supply of pure, clean, soft water (which analysis shows to be 99 59 60% pure) obtained from a depth ranging from 600 to 2000 feet, with every street paved or graveled, it is without doubt an ideal city to live in.

An Educational Center.

Baton Rouge with its 25,000 population sets forth as one of the advantages offered to investors and home-



MANY MORE LIKE THIS LEAVE THE PORT OF BATON ROUGE DAILY.

seekers, that it is an educational center. The Louisiana State University being located here with more than 125 trained expert teachers guiding the nine hundred students now enrolled, it being equipped with all the branches of learning. This institution of learning stands today as one of the greatest single forces of promoting the welfare of our great state. The United States Experimental Station and the Louisiana Stock Sanitary Board are domiciled here and are a part of this great institution of learning, promoting agriculture and live stock raising. Other state institutions of learning are located here, the school for the blind and

the school for the deaf and dumb, there are six modern public schools and three more being built. St. Vincent's Academy, St. Joseph's Academy, Baton Rouge Business College and a number of private schools are a part of its civic pride.

Churches.

In addition to the school systems, the people being religiously inclined, have builded and support churches of all denominations, and offers to the homeseeker health and happiness in sanitation, peace and knowledge in church and schools and prosperity through advantages of climate and shipping facilities.



A DAIRY FARM NEAR BATON ROUGE.

Baton Rouge Electric Company
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RAILWAY
AND GAS SERVICE
BATON ROUGE, LA.

Ramires-Jones Printing Co.
PROMPT PRODUCERS OF
QUALITY PRINTING
Lafayette and Laurel Streets
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

**The Farnbacher Dry Goods Co.,
Ltd.**
Louisiana's Fast Growing Store
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

**Baton Rouge Water Works
Company**
BATON ROUGE, LA.

ISTROUMA HOTEL
All Modern Improvements
BATON ROUGE, LA.

O. B. Steele, Pres. J. B. Ferguson, V.-P.
C. M. Downs, Cashier

MERCANTILE BANK

Organized Dec. 11th, 1916
BATON ROUGE, LA.

Capital, \$100,000.00 Deposits, \$500,000.00
Your Business Respectfully Solicited

Transact Your Banking With the
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

The Only Member of the Federal Reserve Banking System in the City of Baton Rouge
Our Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits are - \$362,000.00
Our Resources are - \$2,280,000.00
Your account, whether large or small, will receive prompt and careful attention. 3 1/2% paid on Savings Accounts. 4% on Time Certificates of Deposit.

LOUISIANA TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

We own 30,000 acres of Louisiana land in tracts from 5 to 5,000 acres, which we will sell or RENT on EASY TERMS

RONALDSON & PUCKETT CO.
BATON ROUGE, LA.

W. C. Whitaker, Pres. Benjamin Jones, V.-P.
Holt. B. Day, Sec.-Treas.

JONES, WHITAKER & CO., Inc.

C. C. Parish, General Manager
Cotton Buyers, Wholesale Fancy and Staple Groceries and General Merchandise

Agents for—Vulcan Chilled and Steel Plows, Sayers & Scovill Buggies, Genuine Geo. Dreker Buggies, Red Ripper Hay Presses, International Hay Presses, Mitchell Wagons, Uwanta Flour.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

SERVICE

This Bank advertises the following qualities of service, which it strives to maintain:

COMPLETENESS of equipment.
Absolute PROTECTION of funds in its custody.
EFFICIENCY and COURTESY on the part of all its officers; and

Thorough INFORMATION in all things financial.
THE BANK OF BATON ROUGE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DIBERT, STARK & BROWN CYPRESS CO., LTD.

DONNER, LA.

DONNER LOCATED ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD IS A MODEL TOWN. DIBERT, STARK & BROWN CYPRESS COMPANY LOOK FORWARD TO AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON THE RICH ALLUVIAL SOIL SURROUNDING DONNER.

The "eternal" fitness of a condition to a fact could hardly be better exemplified than in the manufacture and distribution of the "Wood Eternal." But one species of wood has ever been graced with that most wonderful appellation of "Wood Eternal" and that species is CYPRESS. There are but few sections of the United States in which real cypress is to be found and Louisiana enjoys the world wide distinction of being its natural home.

On the main line of the Southern Pacific system and lying between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers is the important City of Donner, the metropolis of the northern part of Terrebonne parish and one of the most thriving communities of the state. Here is located the plant and general headquarters of the Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Company, Ltd., a concern whose reputation extends to wherever cypress is used.

The Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Co., Ltd., was organized a number of years ago, with the late Captain John Dibert, of New Orleans as President, W. H. Stark, of Orange, Texas, Vice-President and Dr. E. W. Brown, also of Orange, Texas, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager. The principal officers remained the same until Capt. Dibert's death, a few years ago, when Dr. E. W. Brown was elected President.

The present officers and directors are as follows:

President, E. W. Brown, Orange, Texas; Vice-President, W. H. Stark, Orange, Texas; Secretary, H. J. L. Stark, Orange, Texas; Treasurer, R. A. Moore, Orange, Texas; General Manager, L. W. Gilbert, Donner, La.; E. W. Brown, Jr., Orange, Texas; Lutch Brown, Orange, Texas; Mrs. John Dibert, Honorary Director, New Orleans, La.

The sawmill operated by this company is one of the most modern of its size in the cypress industry and is the hub around which revolves the existence of Donner. However, the company is preparing for that

period in the future when the operation of the plant is no longer feasible and when that time comes, then will Donner become a great center of agricultural activity for it is situated in a country of alluvial soil and the land now being farmed affords evidences that the surrounding country is equal to that of any other section of the South from the standpoint of soil fertility.

There are about 1,500 inhabitants of Donner dependent upon the operations of the company for their livelihood, while the names of nearly 800 people appear on the payrolls. The city has an electric light plant, adequate water and fire protection facilities and a public school that has an enrollment of over 240 pupils and employs six teachers. In connection with the school there are manual training and domestic science departments, each in its own building. These buildings were erected and are maintained by the company.

Most homes in Donner have garden spaces and the reports indicate that a majority of the people take great pride in raising a large part of the necessities of life in the way of fruits and small vegetables. The town has two churches, one Catholic and one Protestant, and a Masonic Lodge. A general store is operated by the company on the premises for the benefit of its employes and all other citizens.

Donner is located on a cleared swamp, which has been drained and otherwise improved by the company to a point where it is now one of the healthiest spots in the state. All of the houses and cisterns are screened. The town is entirely the property of the company and all houses and buildings are substantial and permanent in their construction.

The company maintains a club house for the benefit of employes and an amusement hall wherein are held dances and entertainments, with moving picture shows at least twice a week.

FRANKLIN.

ST. MARY PARISH.

While one of the oldest towns in the Teche country, is also one of the most modern and up-to-date.

Originally a trading post, it now stretches for over a mile along the west bank of Bayou Teche and extends three-fourths of a mile in depth. Main Street parallels the Bayou and connects at each end with the Model road running through the Parish, thus rendering the city easy of access from the country. This street is paved with gravel, with a handsome neutral ground down its center, and is lighted by incandescent stand lights. The central portion is occupied by the business section of the town, while handsome residences ornament the upper and lower end. From Main street, Willow street paved with shell extends to the depots. Schillinger sidewalks extend over the entire town.

Franklin owns its own Electric Light and Water Plant. A full set of water mains furnish water to all parts of the town. A standpipe as a source of ordinary supply is supplemented by a double battery of pumps, respectively, steam and electric driven, pumping directly into the mains and affording ample pressure for fire service. Lights are furnished at a moderate charge. A set of improved Diesel engines are now being installed and with these the City will furnish day current for industrial services at a minimum price. The plants are operated at a profit, and this enables the City to keep pace with modern improvements without excessive taxation. The City operates on a cash basis.

The Parish Court House and jail, both thoroughly modern and up to date, occupy a square on Main street. The surrounding grounds are attractively laid out and kept in perfect condition by the Parish officials. In the rear of this square is the City Hall and office. The Mayor's parlor, furnished with opera chairs, accommodates over a hundred and is used for local assemblies. The Post Office, a large and spacious building, is thoroughly up to date, having just been completed by the Federal Government.

The Model Highway, Bayou Teche and three lines of railroad supply Franklin with ample transportation facilities. Through Bayou Teche and the Plaquemine Locks, it has water connection with the Mississippi river and all river points. Five trains daily over the Southern Pacific main line place the town in close connection to all points east and west. The Iberia, St. Mary & Eastern Railroad, connecting at Port Barre with the Frisco, the Franklin and Abbeville with one terminus at Franklin, main line, gives Franklin connections with all surrounding points. The inter-coastal canal passes about a mile to the west, and connects with Franklin through Bayou Teche on the front and a large drainage canal in the rear. The



GENERAL VIEW OF FRANKLIN.

latter also connects with Cote Blanche Bay and the Gulf.

Among its industries Franklin counts the Kyle Lumber Company with a daily output of over fifty thousand feet of cypress lumber; two brick yards, a wagon factory, an iron works, the shops of the Franklin & Abbeville Railroad, and the large Sterling Sugar Refinery. The latter, in addition to refining its crop of Louisiana sugar, likewise granulates Cuban sugar and furnishes employment to a large force of labor the year around.

Within a few miles of Franklin, and contributory to it, are the large plantations, sugar refineries of Shady-side, Alice C., Oaklawn, Bellevue, Camperdown, Columbia, Cypremort, with an annual output of over 25,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The St. Mary and Commercial Banks, with a capital of \$100,000.00 each, and deposits aggregating over \$1,000,000.00, give modern and up to date banking service.

Franklin is likewise supplied with church and school facilities, there being a large Catholic church housed in a handsome brick structure, and two smaller Protestant churches.

The public school has an enrollment of between eight and nine hundred, and offers courses in all of the regular branches with additional courses of Domestic Science. The high school department is of recognized standing throughout the State and its graduates are accepted by all the colleges for admission without examination. The school buildings are a large three story brick building and a two story wooden building, fitted with all modern conveniences and surrounded with ample play ground for the children.

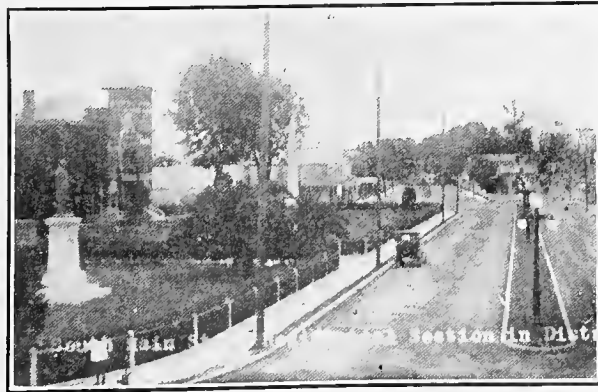
In addition to the public school the Sisters Marianites operate St. John's Academy, for both day and boarding pupils, and offer approved courses in all studies.

Honorable Charles Lauve is Mayor. Assisted by the Council he has given the city an up to date and progressive administration and endeavors at all times to keep the town in the fore-front of modern progress.

KYLE LUMBER COMPANY OPERATES LARGE PLANT, SAWING CYPRESS.

In the heart of the Louisiana red cypress district, the plant of the Kyle Lumber Co., Ltd., at Franklin, is one of the largest of its kind in the state, and turns out all kinds of timber, lumber and shingles. This company is noted for its tide water red cypress lumber, both rough and dressed.

Incorporated on February 11, 1896, this company has enjoyed a liberal patronage, this manifesting the high quality of material with which it deals. In the



SOUTH MAIN STREET, FRANKLIN.

saw mill, planing mill and yards, the firm employs 145 men; in the swamps, 60, making a payroll involving 205 employees. This company operates two pull boats, with necessary equipments for logging camps and out-fits. It has good rail facilities, having connection with the Southern Pacific, Gulf Coast lines and Franklin and Abbeville railroad, and it operates its own switch engine.

The officers of this company are well-known citizens who have had considerable experience in their line of work. They are William Kyle, president; J. A. Peterman, vice-president and general manager; C. N. Frost, secretary and assistant general-manager, and W. T. Peterman, also a representative.

The capacity of the saw mill and shingle mill is 60,000 feet daily; the planing mill, 25,000 feet daily.

The management of this company is thoroughly progressive in ideas and methods, being up-to-date in all respects. All who have had dealings with this company have complete confidence that it will treat people with due fairness. By treating its customers in upright manner, and by doing all possible to please them, the firm has not only kept its old line of customers, but has made new ones.

The extensive building activities incident to the growth of Franklin and surrounding territory has also contributed to the large trade of the company. The lumber industry has had a good representation in the Kyle Lumber Company, a concern whose name adds to



ST. MARY PARISH COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

the lustre of the reputation of its section as to progress and prosperity. During the time since it was established, this firm has supplied thousands of people of the part of the state in which it is, with lumber for houses, and also with structural materials for various purposes. The mill and yard afford ample space for the operations incidental to the saw mill business, and for the modern methods of handling logs, timber and lumber.

KERBER'S CAFE

ADAM KERBER, Proprietor

406 ST. CHARLES ST.

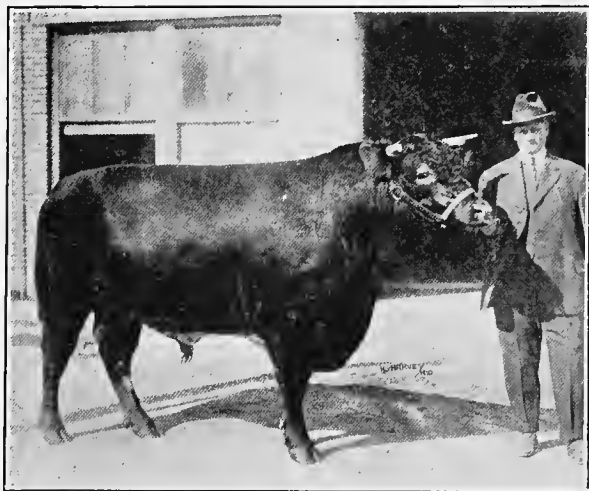
AVERY FARM TRACTORS

\$380 TO \$3150

DUPLEX 4 Wheel Drive

Motor Trucks for Lumbermen and Sugar Planters

E. R. GREENLAW, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



Evan J. McCall and His Prize Bull "Watson"

E. J. McCall, Pres.-Mgr. H. G. McCall, Sec.-Treas.

W. L. Tearney J. C. Werner, V.-Pres. C. B. Fox

McCall Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Inc.
CHAMPION

REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEY HOGS
REGISTERED SHORT HORN CATTLE

SPECIAL WINNINGS—Silver Trophy Offered by National Duroc-Jersey Record Association for Best Young Herd Bred by Exhibitor. Silver Trophy Offered by Louisiana State Fair for Best Futurity. Also Numerous Winnings at the Principal Fairs in Louisiana.

McCall, La.

J. HERBERT KING, President

The King Stave Co.,

Incorporated

Stave Yards in the Heart of the Stave District

Main Yard and Office

Corner 8th and Tchoupitoulas Sts.

Long Distance Phone Uptown 3850

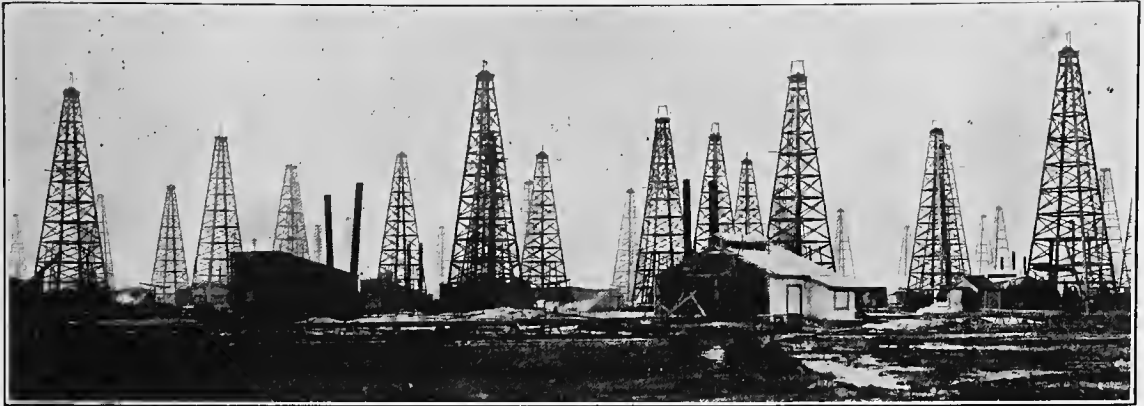
WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR WHITE
OAK STAVES OF ALL KINDS

LAKE CHARLES.

CALCASIEU PARISH.

In 1916, Calcasieu Parish had an increase of over 15,000 acres in the cultivated farm area, with approximately 20,000 acres apparent for the present year which

Sunstroke and heat prostrations are never heard of here and during the summer months, shortly after sunrise, a fresh wind blows inland from the Gulf of



ONE OF THE OIL FIELDS IN CALCASIEU.

will make the cultivated farm area something over 100,000 acres, which does not include the large area used as cattle ranges. The estimated value of all farm products for the Parish, including live stock, is considerably in excess of two and one-half million dollars (\$2,500,000.00).

Fish and Game—Oysters, Shrimp and Fish of all kinds are found in the Lakes and Rivers throughout this section. During the season, Ducks, Geese, Snipe and Plover find rice fields and reserve forests a satisfactory feeding ground, which makes this a Hunter's Paradise. In the forests and marshes can be found Deer, Coon, Fox, Bear, Rabbit, Squirrel and other game.

Climate—Semi-tropical. The winters are very mild. Freezing point is seldom reached and never continues for more than a day or two. Sharp frosts are occasionally encountered, but the ground never freezes. Field work can be done practically 12 months in the year.

Mexico, continuing throughout the day and late into the night.

The annual rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches per annum, quite evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average monthly and annual temperature for Lake Charles and Calcasieu Parish during a period of twelve years as recorded by the United States Weather Bureau:

January	51.9 Degrees	July	89.9 Degrees
February	53.9 "	August	80.6 "
March	59.6 "	September	77.2 "
April	67.4 "	October	68.7 "
May	73.8 "	November	59.3 "
June	79.9 "	December	53.5 "

Health—Public health is unusually good in Southwest Louisiana and the Gulf Coast Country. The death rate per thousand inhabitants in the city population of the United States is 19.6. Lake Charles is only 14 per



COURT HOUSE, LAKE CHARLES.

CITY HALL, LAKE CHARLES, SHOWING PARTY OF HOMESSEEKERS.

Lock, Moore & Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Rough and Dressed Calcasieu Long Leaf
Yellow Pine**

Lumber

WESTLAKE, - LOUISIANA

Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Company

ANNUAL MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

55,000,000 FEET

YELLOW PINE LUMBER

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Clooney Construction & Towing Company

BUILDERS

WOODEN STEAMSHIPS,

SCHOONERS,

BARGES

Westlake, Louisiana, U. S. A.

SAFETY FIRST

Better be SAFE Than Sorry

Before buying that HOME or making that IN-
VESTMENT know that the title is perfect

An Abstract of Title Made by

MAYO TITLE COMPANY

Will Save You Time, Worry and Expense

CALCASIEU BANK BUILDING

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Calcasieu National Bank

OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

Capital and Surplus \$750,000.00

Offices at

Lake Charles

Jennings

Welsh

Lake Arthur

Kinder

Vinton

Oakdale

DeQuincey

Sulphur

Lake Charles

Rice Milling

Company

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

The largest independent rice mill-
ing establishment in America

thousand, from which 1.5 can be deducted from deaths resulting from industrial accidents. This fact is of utmost importance and worthy of consideration by anyone seeking a location or wishing a desirable place for recreation, either summer or winter.

Altitude varies from sea level on the Gulf Coast to over 30 feet in higher portions of Calcasieu Parish. Altitude at Lake Charles, 20 to 25 feet.

Calcasieu Parish's highway system, which is nearing completion and allows for over two hundred miles of hard surfaced highways, including brick, gravel with tarvia, plain gravel, and shell, constructed at an expenditure of \$2,100,000.00, with all bridges and culverts of concrete, including the Calcasieu Parish highway bridge, which has six arch spans each 96 feet in the clear, one double leaf trunnion Bascule span, electrically operated, 103 feet in the clear, one approach girder span of 30 feet and twenty-nine girder spans each 30 feet in the clear; total length of structure being 1782 feet and cost, with approaches, \$175,000.00.

The school system in Calcasieu Parish is par excellence; the Parish having practically done away with the one room school and providing rural graded schools and rural high schools, thereby allowing the same educational advantages throughout the Parish as can be had in the larger communities. The good roads system allows for a wagonette service, part of which is motor propelled and other sections horse propelled vehicles.

Homeseekers—A great opportunity is here for the homeseeker on the prairie lands of the Gulf Coast country of the Southwest.

Good lands are available from \$20.00 per acre and up, and lands that will give the greatest possible returns with ordinary effort and attention.

At the present time, a 40,000 acre tract of prairie land is being settled and the first and third Thursday of each month, since November, has brought parties of homeseekers, 60 to 100 in number from the north and northwest, a great many of whom have remained and others returned, only to get their belongings together and return to the "Land of Sunshine and Prosperity."

Lake Charles—A City of Louisiana, Parish Seat of Calcasieu Parish; Settled 1852; Incorporated 1857; Chartered 1886; Adopted Commission Form of Government 1913. Population (estimated) 17,500. Situated on the shores of a beautiful lake of the same name and on the Calcasieu River. One of the most picturesque cities in the State. On the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, 219 miles from New Orleans and 145 miles from Houston, Texas. Terminus of the St Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway; the Kansas City Southern Railway; also the Lake Charles & Northern and the Lacasine Branch of the Southern Pacific. On the Ocean to Gulf Highway. Deep water to the Gulf under consideration. Across to deep water through the Intercoastal Canal via the Sabine on the West and the Mississippi on the East. Magnificent public buildings, school buildings and churches, library, orphan-

age, sanitarium, business college, eight large saw mills, two bottling works, ten large wholesale houses, two grain mills, two brick plants, broom factory, planing mill, two fence factories, two rice mills, turpentine stills, box factories, canning factories, two car shops, round houses and heading factory, two national banks, one trust company, building and loan association, machine shops and foundry, cold storage plants, steam laundries, electric railway system, fine sewerage system, water-works, artesian water, two ice factories, power plant, gas plant, ship building plant, daily and weekly newspaper, two large printing establishments, wholesale and retail carriage and implement houses, wholesale and retail furniture houses and department stores. Beautiful scenery, good business, health and pleasure. Yacht club, country club, golf links and tennis courts, good hotels, bathing, boating and fishing.

Lake Charles is the metropolis of Southwest Louisiana, a manufacturing, jobbing and shipping center, with over 100 miles of trade territory.

Not in the least among the elements contributing towards Lake Charles' growth and development has been splendid transportation facilities and advantageous freight rates due to rail and water connections.

No city in the South can show a healthier or more substantial growth than is now being experienced by Lake Charles, and has been referred to as the "Wonder City of the Southwest." But there is every reason why this city should be prosperous. It possesses all the requisites. The country adjacent is the richest in the world—barring none. A broad statement, perhaps, but one that is easily verified.

Here are the resources:—Lumber, the finest in the world; Rice, the greatest cereal in the world; Oil, the greatest fuel in the world; Sulphur, the largest mine in the world; Sugar, the whitest in the world; Truck, the largest shipping point in Southwest Louisiana; Cattle, vast herds for all big packing houses; 365 grazing days for cattle each year; Water, the most beautiful river and one of the most perfect lakes; One of the largest lumber manufacturing and shipping points in the world; Scenery, some of the most beautiful in the world; Climate, unsurpassed anywhere in the United States; People, progressive, cultured and hospitable; Schools, best in the South; Capital invested in manufacture, 1914, \$8,035,162; 1915, \$8,079,549; Value of products, 1914, \$5,890,500; 1915, \$6,652,037.

Combined statement of two national banks and one trust and savings bank, December 27th, 1916:—Resources, \$9,820,554.96; Deposits, \$8,466,741.11.

Postal Receipts for Calendar Year:—1915, \$46,519.86; 1916, \$49,026.96.

Building & Loan Association:—Assets, \$400,000.00.

Home office of a Mutual Life Insurance Company, having \$100,000 on deposit with the State Treasurer, and belonging solely to the company. Insurance in force, \$1,500,000. Commenced business on January 1st, 1914.



CATTLE IN SHIPPING PENS AT LAKE CHARLES.

LUTCHER.

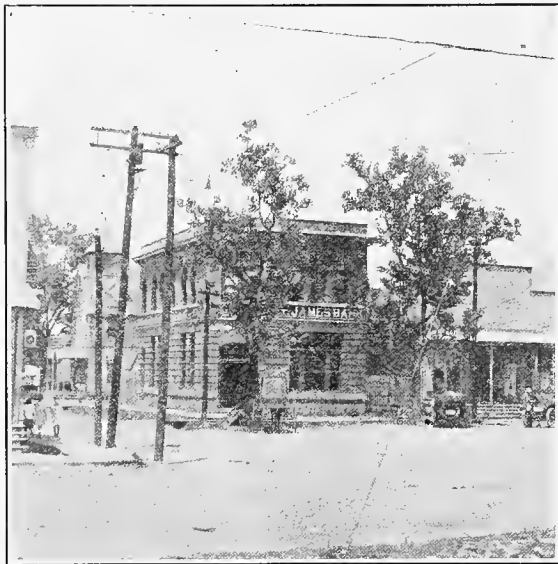
WHERE THE BIG MILL OF THE LUTCHER & MOORE CYPRESS LUMBER CO., LTD., IS LOCATED.

To be the most important town and community between two of the leading cities of a State, especially when one of the cities is the metropolis of the South and the other is the State Capital, is quite an honor. Such a town and community is Lutchter, La., located

half way between New Orleans and Baton Rouge on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, and in one of the most progressive and prosperous communities in the alluvial land section of Louisiana.

Lutchter is generally known to the world as the home of the LUTCHER & MOORE CYPRESS LUMBER COMPANY, LTD., and is, therefore, referred to as a saw mill town. This is not altogether true, as, while the prosperity of the town is dependent on the operations of the Lutchter & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Ltd., it is surrounded by a great agricultural territory, that is famed for its sugar cane, rice, perique tobacco and other money-producing farm products.

Lutchter is located in Saint James Parish and was founded in 1890 by the late Henry J. Lutchter (one of the pioneers in the development of the lumber industry of the South); G. Bedell Moore, and the late Capt. John Dibert; the latter was also one of the most important figures in the lumber industries of the South and was



ST. JAMES BANK, LUTCHER.



THE BIG MILL OF LUTCHER & MOORE

for many years one of the most popular and progressive of New Orleans citizens.

The officers and directors of the company to-day are, as follows:

Dr. E. W. Brown, Orange, Texas, President; W. H. Stark, Orange, Texas, Vice-President; E. W. Brown, Jr., Orange, Texas, Secretary; H. J. L. Stark, Orange, Texas, Treasurer; A. G. Gearheard, Lutch, La., R. P. Woods, Lutch, La., Vice-Presidents and Managers; Mrs. John Dibert, New Orleans, La., Honorary Director.

When founded the present town of Lutch was nothing but an integral part of the old Perique Tobacco Plantation. To-day it has an accredited population of 5,000 inhabitants; 1000 of which are on the pay rolls of the Lutch & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Ltd.

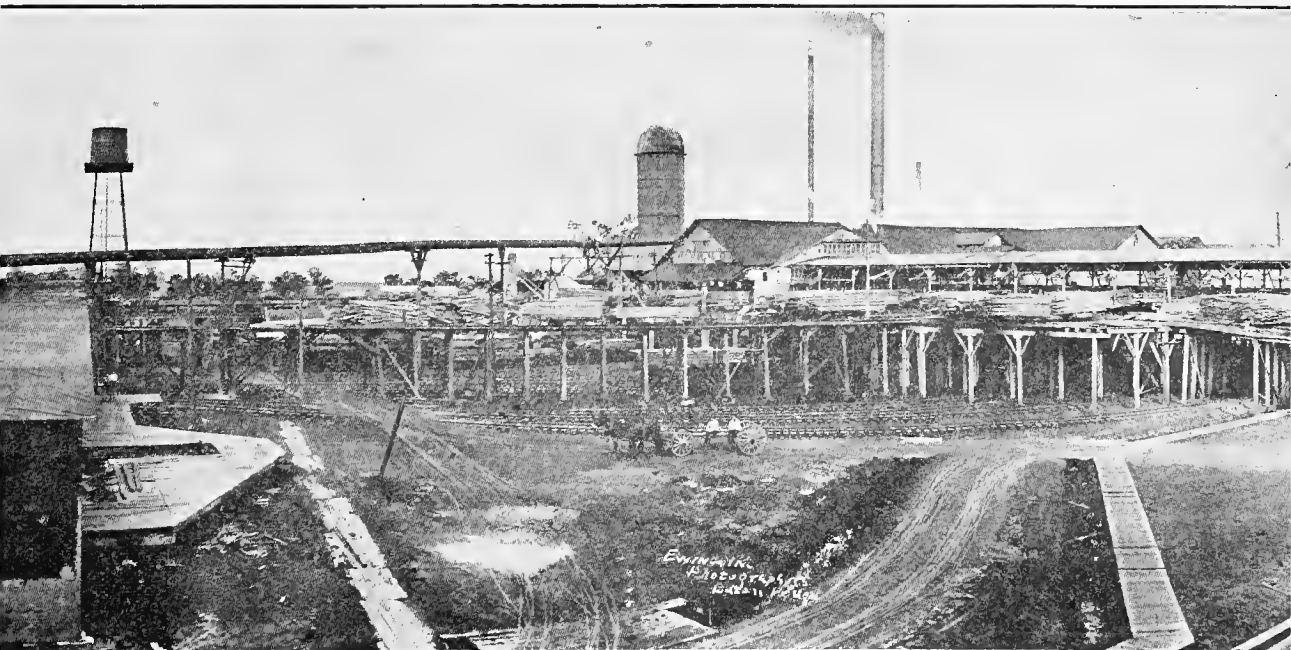
The company operates its saw mill plant (which is one of the largest in the South) night and day and operates its planing mill day time only. The annual production of lumber board measure feet, including Cypress, Tupelo Gum, Ash Lumber and Cypress Shingles and Lath, is about 75,000,000 feet. Shipping facilities are exceptionally good, as Lutch, La., is

located on the Mississippi River; the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley; the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Railroads. The timber is cut in deep water swamps; pulled to the



HIGH SCHOOL, LUTCH.

logging railroad (which road is built on refuse or dunnage from the saw mill) by steam skidders; loaded on cars and hauled by rail, a distance of some 20 miles from the mill.



CYPRESS LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Employees of the company are charged a reasonable rental and furnished with ample ground for small gardens, for vegetables and flowers. The residences are up to, or above, the usual standard and it is the policy of the company to use every effort at its command to make Lutchet a home town, a place where it is a pleasure to live as well as work.

Educational facilities have not been overlooked by those in authority, as is evidenced by the fact that the town boasts of a Grade and High School equal to the best in the State, with a faculty, consisting of twelve (12) teachers and a principal and with an enrollment of near 600 pupils.

Lutchet has two churches, one Methodist and one Catholic; has a number of Lodges, consisting of F. & A. M., K. of C., K. of P., Druids and W. O. W., and the usual up-to-date picture show and last, but not least, one of the best amateur baseball clubs in the State.

Labor conditions are exceptionally good. The company does not operate a commissary and there are a number of big up-to-date general merchandise stores

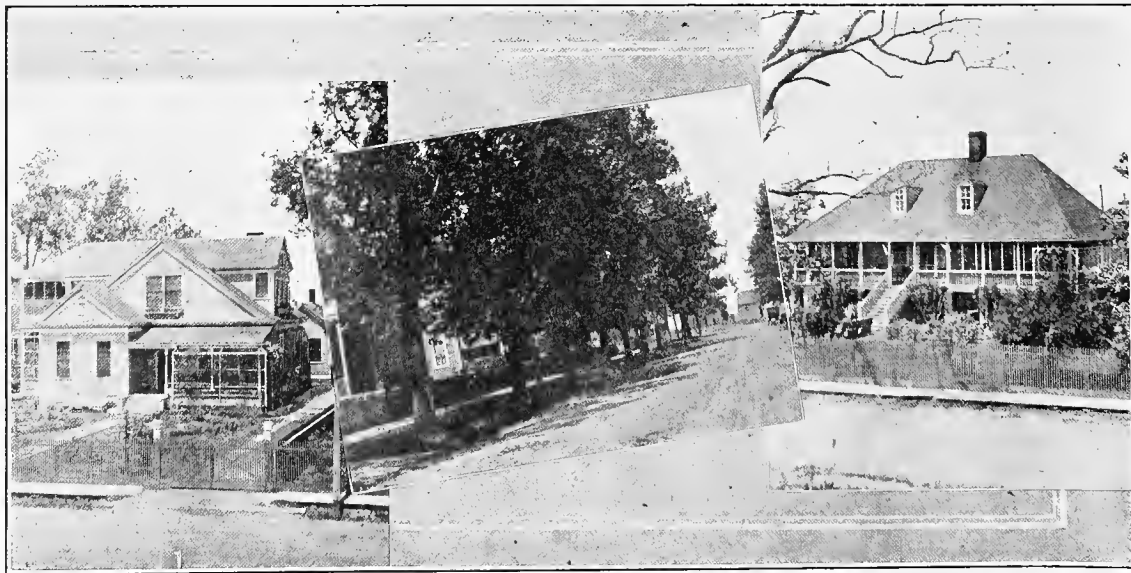
in the town, which means keen competition and consequent reasonable prices.

A proof of pleasant relations between employee and employer, and of a live and let-live policy on the part of the company, is the fact that scores of the present employees of the mill have been with the company since the mill was built in 1890 and 1891.

In addition to the above, the company furnishes free of rent a building for a Club Room, which is maintained by the membership at a nominal monthly fee and in which is installed pool tables, box-ball alleys, all games of an innocent character, soft drink and cigar stand, and an up-to-date reading room.

R. P. Woods and A. G. Gearheard are vice-presidents and managers of the company, of equal authority and reside at Lutchet, La. Both came to Lutchet about 1895; started with the company in the auditing and sales departments, respectively; were promoted from time to time, until each was the head of his respective department. In 1910 they became stockholders of the company and in 1912 were made directors, vice-presidents and managers.

LUTCHET RESIDENCE SCENES.



No. 1. RESIDENCE OF R. P. WOODS.

No. 2. STREET SCENE, LUTCHET.

No. 3. RESIDENCE OF A. G. GEARHEARD.

MONROE.

OUACHITA PARISH.

Monroe, situated in north east Louisiana, has a population of some fourteen thousand people, is located on the Ouachita River, with steamboat traffic to New Orleans. The government is constructing a system



CITY HALL, MONROE.

of locks and dams on this river, one of which, at Monroe is completed, and the two below seventy per cent completed. The appropriation for the completion of these two dams is in hand, and one season of low water will suffice to complete them, and thus insure river navigation the year round.

West Monroe, separated from Monroe by the Ouachita River, has a population of two thousand, its own municipal government, excellent systems of water, sewerage, schools, churches and fire department.

There are three railroads through Monroe:—the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and its branches, the Arkansas, Louisiana & Midland, running twenty passenger trains daily.

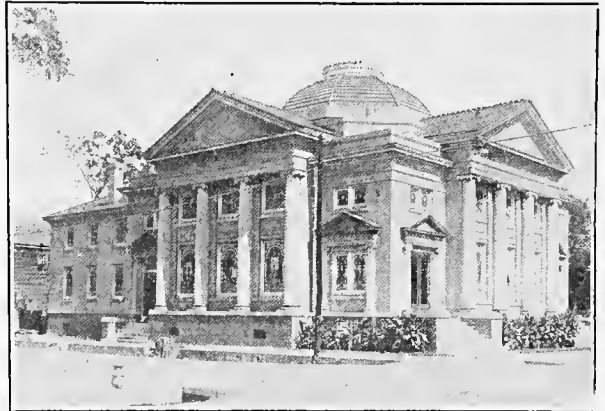
Monroe is the jobbing and trade center of a rich agricultural country for a distance of seventy-five miles in every direction. On account of her river transportation, ample railroad facilities, cheap freight rates, with 500,000,000 ft. of oak, gum and pine timber in Ouachita Parish. Monroe is an ideal location for manufacturing plants, especially woodworking plants. A box factory, veneer plant, chair factory, wagon factory and furniture factory would flourish. Monroe an ideal site on account of raw material, trade location and cheap transportation with fuel from their waste. It is also an opportune time to establish in Monroe a depart-

ment store, overall factory, wholesale drug company, and a poultry packing plant, and button factory.

The city owns and operates its water system, electric lighting plant, and street car system.

Monroe has a unique pleasure resort in its Radia Salt Water Natatorium. The Natatorium is owned and controlled by the city, the salt water coming from a well about 2,400 feet in depth, the result of an attempt to strike oil, and gas during the year 1909. After reaching a depth of 2,400 feet the salt water rushed in and drowned the well though some gas is flowing yet, coming up with the salt water, and in sufficient quantity to run heating plants for the shower baths. The swimming pool is 200 x 400 feet ranging in depth from one to twelve feet. The flow of water is about 7000 gallons per day, insuring clean water at all times. There are four bath houses ample to accommodate 350 bathers.

The Agricultural lands surrounding Monroe are remarkably rich; a sandy loam producing large acreage yields of cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, peas, soy beans, and hay. The long growing season and ample rainfall (fifty inches) making possible two, and even three crops in one year.



MONROE HAS MANY BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES.

Monroe is noted for its fine schools and churches and its immunity from epidemic diseases, cyclonic and seismic disturbances. It has never, in all its history had an epidemic, a destructive storm nor an earthquake. It is an ideal place to live and prosper.

A five hundred thousand dollar bond issue for about one hundred miles of good roads was recently voted in two road districts for the construction of roads radiating from Monroe north, northeast, east, southeast, and south. These roads will give easy access to Monroe to farmers fifteen or twenty miles distant, making farm lands in the vicinity of Monroe more attractive.

The development of the Monroe Oil and Gas Field twenty miles north of this city has given an impetus to the industrial life of Monroe. Several wells have produced gas in large quantities, and gas from this field will be piped to Monroe in a short while. Natural gas will make cheap fuel that will be attractive to manufacturing enterprises, and the added attraction of river navigation will lend vigor to the industrial life of Monroe.



INLAND SALTWATER NATATORIUM, MONROE.

Monroe Hardware Company

MONROE, LOUISIANA

**JOBBERS HARDWARE
IMPLEMENTS, ETC.**

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Bremen :: New York

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IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

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HARDWARE

FINE CUTLERY, GUNS, AMMUNITION,
IRON, NAILS, METALS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

511 to 513 Canal Street 115 to 129 Dorsiere Street

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KOHN, WEIL & CO.

Hats and Gloves

New Orleans, U. S. A.

The Largest and Oldest Hat House

in the South

Established 1867

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Commission Merchants

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HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

The Originators of

DIRECT MILL SHIPMENTS

M. Levy's Sons

Coffee Importers

436 GRAVIER STREET

NEW ORLEANS

Correspondence Solicited

Give Us a Trial

NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH.

The Metropolis of the South.

This great southern metropolis, the second port in the United States, has shown greater development during the last ten or fifteen years than in all the long decades since the city was founded, almost two hundred years ago. Many causes have contributed to this rapid growth; among them the opening of the Panama Canal, the good roads movement, which has made this city the objective of a number of lines of good roads that stretch across the continent; and other no less important developments. As a result of this spirit of enterprise, which has made itself felt in a thousand ways, New Orleans has the finest filtration plant in the United States, giving to the entire city the purest water for drinking and for commercial purposes; the public belt railroad, which places every manufactory virtually on the water front and gives interchange from one railroad line to another and from all these to the river and to sea or river craft; the great cotton warehouse, in which the cotton crop of the Mississippi Valley may be housed, and from which it may be shipped; the immense grain elevator, where the Valley's enormous output of grain may be gathered for shipment; the splendid docks, giving to all the vessels of all the nations unparalleled advantages in the way of loading and unloading; the many miles of paved streets; the fine business and office buildings which are furnishing to this city its most interesting skyline; and many other advantages which New Orleans has seized upon within the past few years.

It must be remembered that New Orleans, the New Orleans of today, is far more than the second port in the United States, alone. She is the great gateway of the great Mississippi Valley; the city through which must flow the riches of all the States that lie within the area drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. As all these states continue to grow in wealth and population, as larger and larger areas are developed, as a larger acreage is planted, as more cattle and hogs and sheep are raised, so much greater will be the wealth and importance of the city through which the accumulated riches of this great country will stream. The future before New Orleans is one radiant with promise, and the story that will be told by the next decade will be a true wonder story, which will astonish all but the dreamers of great things, who believe in their city and their state.

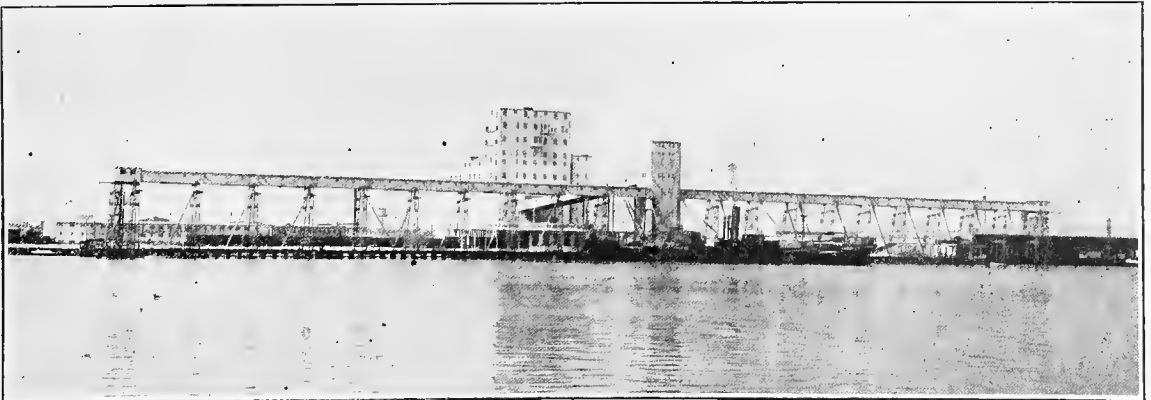
The building of the filtration plant alone marked the beginning of the day of better things; the elimination of the old mosquito-breeding cistern with its power to foster epidemics, and the bestowal on this city of water that is ninety-nine per cent pure—water taken from the muddy flood of the Mississippi—and so settled and filtrated that all possible impurities are removed,

and a clear and sparkling water flows at the will of the home-dweller who will turn the faucet. None but the older residents can imagine what this has done for the city, and how quickly it was followed by other splendid developments.

One of the most important developments has been the establishment of the Public Belt Railroad, largely due to the determination and enterprise of Mayor Behrman. The road encircles the city, or will entirely encircle it when the system is completed. Under the old regime, certain railroads which had property on the water front controlled the handling of freight cars from other roads, and the tax was often excessive; whereas now the freight cars are hauled by the Public Belt engines at the rate of two dollars a car, to any part of the waterfront, or from the front to any other line, and with the greatest expedition. Every business enterprise in the city has been quick to realize the benefit of a system like this, and the Public Belt has the warmest co-operation of commercial New Orleans.

In the old times, too, the wharves were a detriment to the city, in many ways, as for many long years there were no sheds at all, and cotton and other merchandise was left to the mercy of wind and weather; and great was the loss to many articles thus exposed. Afterwards, when sheds were built, they were not kept up as they should have been; there was always danger from fire or from thieves, the wharves rotted and threatened to fall—and at times did fall, and the whole system was thoroughly unsatisfactory. But at last the State of Louisiana took over the control of the wharves, and appointed a Dock Board, and from that time on New Orleans has advanced steadily as a shipping port. There are many miles of steel sheds, with enormous space for the storing and the handling of freight; there are all kinds of mechanical conveyors which reduce the handling of freight to a minimum; there is so much space alongside of the wharves that a ship may be drawn up "broadside to," and unloaded from all her hatches on the dock and at the same time she may be lightered from the other side if extreme haste is necessary. Very few ports in the world have such advantages as these. Especial portions of the Dock, or especial elevators or warehouses have been set aside for coffee, staves, cotton, grain, bananas and many other varieties of commerce; and through all those miles of year front there are stirring sights from year's end to year's end.

More than eleven square miles of developed harbor; more than five miles of fully developed frontage operated by the Dock Board; this places New Orleans



THE PUBLIC GRAIN ELEVATOR—STORAGE CAPACITY 1,022,000 BUSHELS—PLANS ARE NOW UNDER WAY FOR ANNEX WHICH WILL HAVE EVEN A GREATER CAPACITY.
FORD, BACON AND DAVIS ENGINEERS.

"Best Under the Flag"

EAGLE BREW AND OLD HEIDELBERG

BOTTLED BEERS

National Brewing Co.

BREWERS and BOTTLERS

New Orleans, La.

THE STANDARD WATER ROUTE TO MEXICO

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General Offices
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SS Coahuila	SS Jalisco	SS Mexico
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REGULAR 10 DAY SERVICE TO

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5th Floor, Whitney-Central Building

NEW ORLEANS

MEXICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY

in the very front rank as a port, and assures her of capacity to handle all the commerce the Mississippi Valley could possibly send down to her.

One of the greatest developments is the magnificent cotton warehouse, which is capable of handling about two and a half million bales of cotton per annum; which has a yard trackage for two thousand cars, into and out of the plant, with nearly five miles of overhead and floor level concrete runways for the accommodation of electrically operated trucks or trains for conveying cotton through the plant. The entire plant is fitted with electric cranes and all kinds of mechanical appliances which will reduce the expense of handling cotton to the minimum, and will demonstrate that this warehouse is the very acme of what can be done by modern science in the way of machinery. Nothing like this has been accumulated in any one warehouse; and when it is taken into consideration that the Public Belt cars will bring to the warehouse all the cotton from all the trains that converge at New Orleans, that all the river boats will bring their loads to the wharf side, and from both train and boat electric apparatus will lift the load and run it into the holds of ocean-going vessels, one will understand what a wonderful advantage this is to New Orleans.

In like manner, the great grain elevator must be ranked among the new developments. New Orleans, at the foot of the Mississippi Valley, must needs prepare to handle the immense grain crops of the grain belt and for this purpose the grain elevator has been constructed, with every known appliance which would lessen labor and expedite work; with immense space and with all the advantage to be derived from the co-operation of the Public Belt railroad.

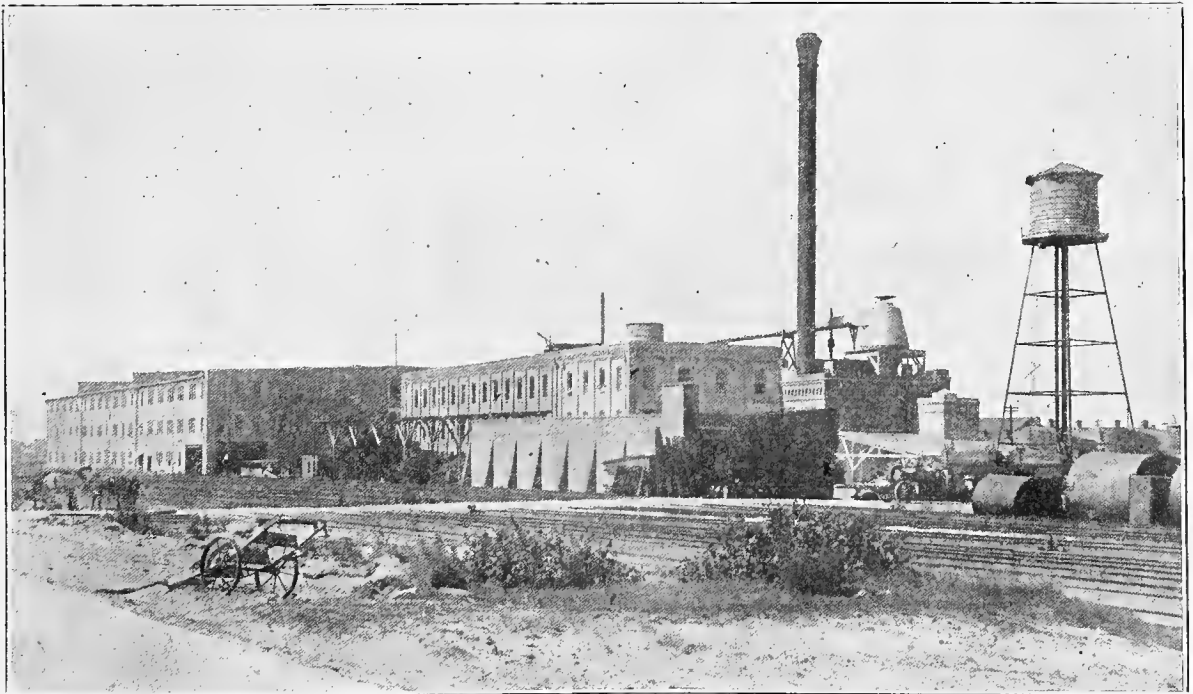
In addition to all these developments, it is planned to open a great Industrial Canal which will connect the river with the lakes; and which will be open to private ownership. On the banks of this canal any man may establish his factory, faced by his own privately owned wharves, and with the Public Belt running back of it; and thus the output of his factory

will be within reach of the river or the lakes, or of any railroad entering the city. There are people who are working night and day to bring this about, in the full belief that the city has had no greater enterprise than this in all the years of her development.

It is not to be forgotten that New Orleans has one great system of feeders which are to be taken into account in enumerating her advantages. These are the great inland waterways, the most remarkable in the world, perhaps, which give many hundreds of miles of navigable streams to New Orleans. Across the river are canals which connect the city with bayous and lakes running all through southern Louisiana, and bringing into touch with this city thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the whole state. All along the banks of these bayous and lakes are farmers who own motor boats or other craft, and who make frequent voyages to the city, their boats laden with the produce of farm and poultry yard; and as this country is settled up more closely the waterways will be more in demand. Besides, there are boats which made their periodical pilgrimages from the city up this or that river, taking supplies with them and bringing back produce from the farms; and these streams may well be considered among the principal feeders of the city.

Meantime, the city itself has not been idle, and from month to month the development goes on. New Orleans has now about 280 miles of paved streets, and before another year has passed many more miles will be added to these. The Park Commissions have beautified and adorned the great parks, uptown and downtown, until they are a source of pride and delight to every citizen. The Parking Commission has planted street after street with beautiful trees, which will, in a few years, turn New Orleans into one great bower of greenery.

New Orleans has always been more or less a city of churches and schools; but of late years both schools and churches have felt a new impetus, and have taken on new growth. Something like eighty public school buildings are within the limits of the city; among them, one high school for boys, two for girls, and a



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Millions more should be. Is Yours?

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ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

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**The New Orleans Railway
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Offers to its patrons, over its West
End and Spanish Fort Line all the
pleasures of Spanish Fort.

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EVERY NIGHT
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OPEN ALL SUMMER SEASON

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and our service exemplifies the
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Try us the next time you want
SERVICE in a hurry

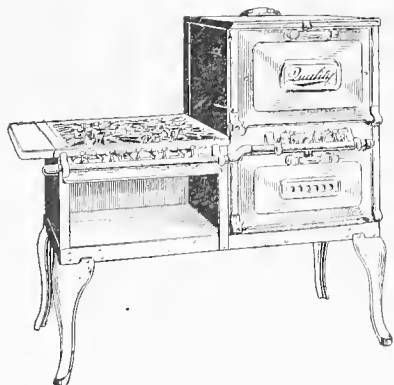
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normal school. In all these schools the standard is gradually being raised; and in all of them it is noted that a greater percentage of the students go on to the higher grades.

The private institutions of learning have made a phenomenal increase in enrollment and attendance, also; and it is a noteworthy fact that at the opening of last session the throngs which applied for admission to the Universities, Newcomb college, Isidore Newman Manual Training School and other like institutions taxed the capacity of the classrooms, and in some of these the admission lists had to be closed before the first day enrollment was ended. These things speak volumes for the excellence of the schools, as well as for the general prosperity of the citizens. It goes without saying that every first-class educational institution in the city will necessarily have to be enlarged within a year or two, to meet the demands of the throngs who apply for admission.

And if New Orleans has developed in this way, there are reasons for the development. One of the mighty factors in this growth is the Association of Commerce.

When four thousand of the leading men of a city gather themselves together and work for the good of that city, something is going to be accomplished; and that is what the Association of Commerce has done and is doing. It is this Association which has boosted the Good Roads movement until the great Highway from Winnipeg to New Orleans is assured; until the highway to Houston and beyond, on the west, and through Atlanta to Washington and to New York on the east is a certainty; and until half a dozen other highways have begun to mature, in great sweeps and stretches, through every parish in the state and all through other states. The Association of Commerce of New Orleans has never ceased to work for good roads, knowing that there is no other influence which will develop a country so rapidly, or which will bring to a city so many travelers who will remain to enjoy the fascinations of the city they greeted as strangers.

It is the Association of Commerce, moreover, which is working for the resumption of boat traffic on the Mississippi; and for the Inter-Coastal Canal which is to link New Orleans with a long stretch of country, east and west; and for the Industrial Canal, which is to give private ownership a chance at a water-front, which it has not now and never can have under present conditions. It is not to be forgotten that there was no stronger agency behind the cotton warehouse and the grain elevator than the Association of Commerce; and in fact, not an enterprise has been launched in the city without the warm and earnest co-operation of this splendid organization.

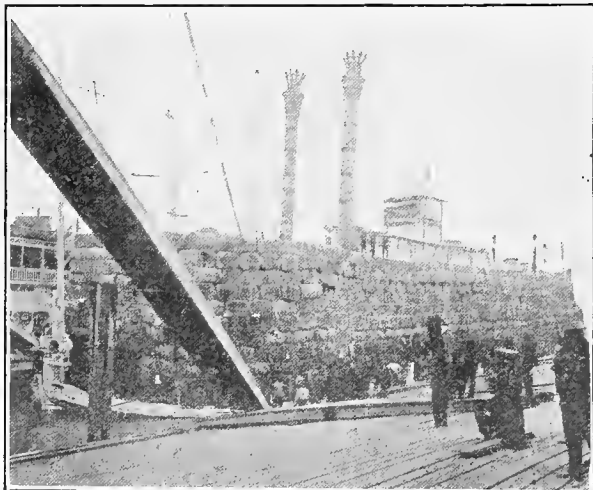
The Board of Trade is another organization which has promoted a great deal of enterprise and assisted in a phenomenal way in the development of New Orleans as it is today. Still another of the commercial organizations is the Sugar Exchange; and another is the Rice Exchange; both handling commodities which are Louisiana products and on which a great part of the prosperity of New Orleans depends.

In other words, the New Orleans of today is a result of co-operation on the part of her leading citizens; and there is no other city-builder which can compare with that. Hand-in-hand, the people of this city are forging on to new things; to better commercial development, to finer schools and colleges, to more miles of paved streets, to a more beautiful city in many ways; to the growth of the most wonderful and the most thoroughly equipped system of docks of which any city can boast; and to the New Orleans of tomorrow, which is to be a bigger and better city than the New Orleans of today.

And in addition to all this growth in prosperity and in mere physical wealth, the city of New Orleans has in some mysterious manner kept her old charm, and is still the Mecca of the tourist, no matter from what part of the earth he hails. In other cities, as in this, he may gaze at towering sky-scrapers, and may find all the evidence of modern progress; but here it is that he wanders entranced through old-fashioned streets where he may come face to face with romance at every

turn. In no other city will he find the spider-web tracery of the balcony railings, the enchantment of old-time court yards; the Haunted House with all that it meant in some old time; Napoleon's Home, still haunted by his restless spirit, though he never gazed on it with the eyes of the flesh; Jackson Square, the very heart of an ancient city, over which waved the flags of Spain and France, before Old Glory unfurled its glowing length above it; the wonderful old Cabildo; the French Market, still the delight of the tourist, in spite of the changes and changes; Beauregard Square, with all its weird traditions; the old cemeteries, the old gateways, the old beautiful doors, out of which one may fancy the long processions of ruffles and laces, of powder and patches in the days that have long passed away. There is nothing like it within the reach of today, and that is because nowhere else does the visitor come with his imagination so keyed to concert pitch. The years have been kind to old New Orleans, and have kept for her all that was most filled with elusive charm, most romantic and dearest to the heart of the eternal boy in man.

Even the old New Orleans cookery, which has been sung and said the world over, is here today, as of old. Nowhere else does one find such coffee—a drink for



FROM THE COTTON BELT OF LOUISIANA.

the gods! In no other city will one ever sit down to such fish, or oysters, or crabs, or shrimp—or even such crayfish, beloved of old-timers the world over. New Orleans has ways of preparing the simplest dish in such fashion that it is never-to-be-forgotten; and that is because her great chefs have taken the best that Paris has to offer and have adapted it to New Orleans, with all the experience of her two hundred years.

There are other features which add immensely to the attractiveness of the city of today, and which have been added within the past few years. One of these is the splendid Delgado Art Museum, in the City Park; which has gathered to itself many valuable and beautiful objects of art and is constantly acquiring more. Another is the Louisiana State Museum, housed in the famous old Cabildo; a collection of immense historic interest, holding the long years of the past in this state in picture and map and pamphlet and coin, in Indian relics and archives, in a thousand-and-one things which are of the greatest interest to the visitor as well as to the citizen of New Orleans or of Louisiana.

This is the New Orleans of today; a beautiful and wonderful city, progressing swiftly along many modern lines, and yet retaining the charm she has held from the beginning; a city which may well hold a central place in the pride of her people, and which will, with the help of those people, go forward from year to year, to the day of better and still better things.

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN NEW ORLEANS

BY VERY REV. ALPHONSE E. OTIS, S. J., PRESIDENT LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

As the founders of New Orleans sprang chiefly from the best blood in France, and as many of the City's first inhabitants were scions of France's most cultured families, it might well have been expected that the arts and sciences would hold a high place in the esteem of the people, and that education, having found a congenial soil, would flourish extensively. That the fair hopes of her founders regarding culture and education have been fully realized will not be denied by any one familiar with the history of the Metropolis of the South. Today, her famous schools and colleges are known throughout the length of the land. Moreover, as Catholics played a large part in the establishing and upbuilding of the City, it was to be supposed that their influence would be strongly felt in matters educational; and, thanks to their earnest and persevering efforts, they can now point with pride to one of the most complete and thorough systems in the country.

Steadily, generation after generation, at the cost of much sacrifice, and the expenditure of vast sums of money on the part of her devoted people, schools sprang up corresponding in number and in courses offered to the needs of the hour. At the present writing, the Catholic system of education in New Orleans for white students embraces parochial schools (grammar schools), high schools, academies, colleges and one university. In addition there are parochial schools, one academy, one industrial school and one university for colored Catholics.

The present parochial school system is the fruit of two hundred years of energetic and persevering labor, but within the last decade, under the wise guidance of His Grace, James Herbert Blenk, archbishop of New Orleans, it has made marvelous strides. With excellent judgment he chose as the Superintendent of Schools the Rev. Leslie J. Kavanagh, Rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. Father Kavanagh at once set about introducing many useful reforms, chief among which were the establishing of a fixed standard of high rank for the various classes, a uniform course and uniform textbooks for the entire system of the grammar schools. The plan also includes uniformity in high schools and academies as soon as circumstances permit. An institute for teachers in the parochial schools, which meets weekly and covers in its subject matter the entire field of primary and secondary education, is another important feature introduced by Father Kavanagh into the Catholic school system of New Orleans. The New Orleans parochial school system now enjoys a reputation second to none in the country.

In higher education the Catholics of New Orleans have also taken a leading part. Beginning with the advent of the Ursuline nuns in 1727 at the call of Jean Baptiste leMoyné de Bienville, a staunch Catholic, and justly distinguished as the founder of New Orleans and first Governor of Louisiana, higher education has been constantly fostered by ecclesiastical authorities and patronized by a refined and cultured Catholic laity. Three eminent institutions directed by distinguished teaching orders of women have been chartered by the State of Louisiana as Colleges, and are empowered to grant degrees of A. B., etc., viz.: The Ursuline College, The Academy of the Sacred Heart, and the Dominican College. The Sisters of St. Joseph, the Marianites of the Holy Cross and the Sisters of Perpetual Adoration also maintain academies noted for their thorough and complete training.

Under the direction of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, and the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, there are in New Orleans two flourishing colleges for boys. The Brothers of Mary have lately opened a high school

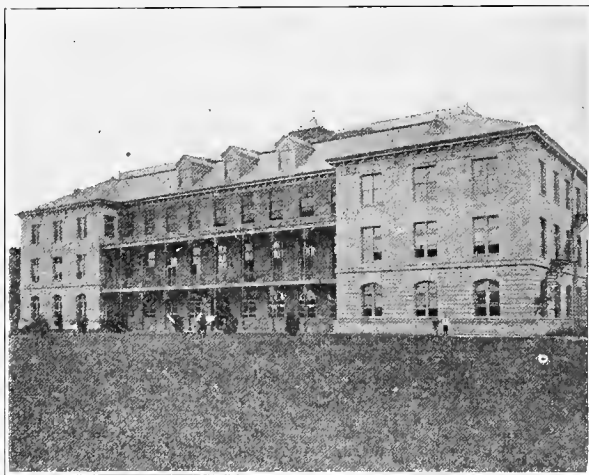
for boys in St. Stephen's Parish, and another high school for boys in St. Alphonsus Parish, while still another is soon to be erected in Algiers.

The Jesuit Fathers have been identified with higher education in New Orleans almost throughout its history. At the College of the Immaculate Conception on Baronne Street, many of the most distinguished citizens of New Orleans have received their education. With the opening of Loyola, which received its charter as a university in 1912, Catholic education in New Orleans was brought to a complete and perfect whole. During the short period of its existence no less than eight departments have been inaugurated, and are now in thorough running order. These include the departments of Arts and Sciences, Law, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Post-Graduate Medicine, etc. The magnificent group of buildings, in pure Tudor-Gothic style of architecture, scarcely finds its counterpart in the country, and is a fitting complement to the staff of 120 distinguished educators. The Catholics of New Orleans recognize that they have in Loyola University a fitting crown for their educational system, and are fast learning to appreciate the great advantage they have in being able to obtain the most thorough and efficient University training within their own city, and under the wise direction of eminent Catholic educators.

The City of New Orleans, and in fact the entire State of Louisiana owes a big debt of gratitude to the Catholics of the great Queen City of the South for their splendid contribution to the cause of education, and let it not be forgotten that it is an education which trains the heart as well as the mind, and thus fits them in the most thorough manner to become honest, industrious and law abiding citizens of our glorious country.

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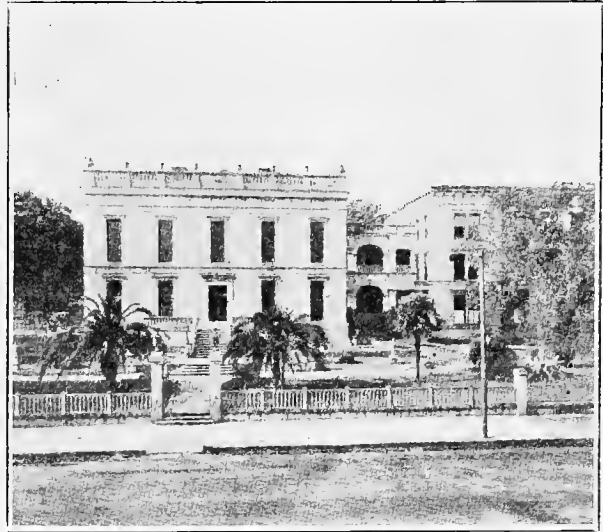
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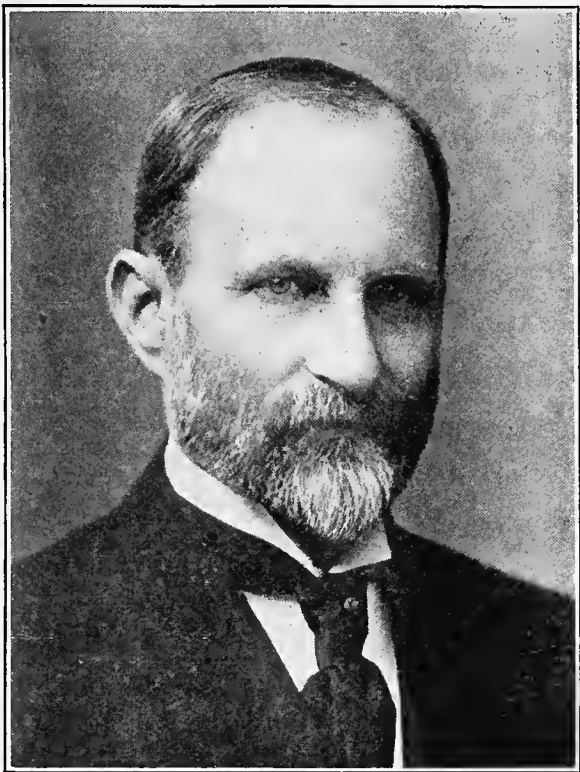
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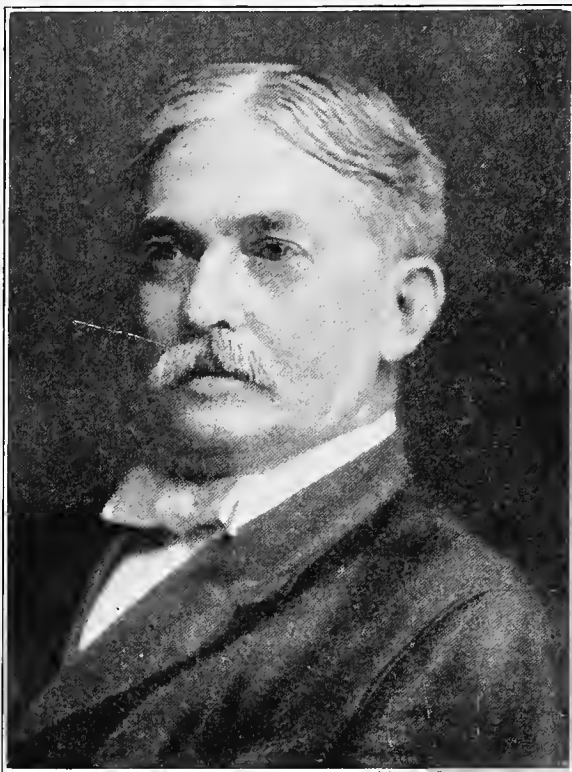
SENATOR JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, a proven Democrat, who has won distinction by his loyalty and faithfulness to his party and to the constituency whom he has the honor to represent. A lawyer by training and profession, he is well equipped to attend to the multitudinous duties imposed upon him, and by his own efforts has shown that he is the right man in the right place. Joseph Eugene Ransdell needs no introduction to the people of Louisiana, having been continuously in the service of his native State for more than thirty-five long years, beginning first as District Attorney in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and having been in harness continuously from that date. Senator Ransdell has a strong grip on the hearts of the people of Louisiana and will doubtless continue to serve his people as faithfully and continuously as he has done in the past.

FORMER GOVERNOR WM. W. HEARD.

WM. W. HEARD, Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, has given much of his time and labor to his native State; serving as Deputy Clerk of Union Parish Court for 15 years, was elected Representative, later elected to the State Senate, and was subsequently chosen State Auditor; elected Governor of Louisiana in 1900, and appointed Assistant Treasurer by President Wilson in March, 1915. Was Vice-President State National Bank, an active churchman and Vice-President Southern Baptist Convention, President Baptist State Convention and Vice-President for Louisiana for Jefferson Monument Association.

STATE SENATOR JULIUS J. DRAWE.

JULIUS J. DRAWE, State Senator from the fifth Senatorial District, is engaged in handling cotton seed products representing exporters. For several years he was official inspector of cotton seed products for the New Orleans Board of Trade and is thoroughly versed in this line of business.



FORMER GOVERNOR WM. W. HEARD.



JULIUS J. DRAWE.

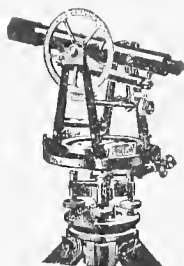
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PONCHATOULA.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH.

A hustling, thriving, prosperous little city of nearly 2,000 inhabitants; an up-to-date Louisiana town, on the Illinois Central railroad and forty-eight miles from New Orleans, in a section rich in resources, producing, among other things, a wealth of strawberries and vegetables; a town with beautiful homes, paved streets and wide thoroughfares, and in an ideal climate—Ponchatoula.

Some years back, in the stately pine trees of Tangipahoa parish, Ponchatoula, unmindful of its possibilities, was in lethargy—a stopping place along a great railway system. But it could not be held back. With leaps and bounds, it went along in the race of progress. Commercially, socially and otherwise, Ponchatoula to-day ranks among the leading towns of the state. Far and wide its name goes, bearing tidings of ideal living conditions. In the markets of the country, when scarce winter is over, strawberries from this place are seen on the markets of the North.

The town is supported by a stalwart class of thrifty farmers, who for the most part, own their farms. All about is rich land, from which \$3,000,000 for the whole parish, are \$500,000 for Ponchatoula, of strawberries are annually shipped, to say nothing of large volumes of vegetables, and of the poultry, eggs and butter which that locality produces. Small wonder that the town grew year by year! Small wonder the substantial brick structures occupied by commercial establishments!

Among the modern buildings is that of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank & Trust Company, a two-story structure of pressed brick. The financial institution mentioned has a capital stock of \$50,000, with a surplus of \$25,000. The policy of this banking establishment is to work for the further development of town, section and state.

Educational facilities of Ponchatoula are among the best possible to be seen for a town of its size. A good high school is in a three-story brick structure, modern in every respect. This in addition to the public schools of the town. The school board spares no efforts for the efficient teaching of youths.

In Ponchatoula social circles have ample opportunities, including that afforded by fraternal lodges, the

Woman's Club and other organizations. The Civic League has done much for the promoting of better conditions, and enjoys an important position. In this town are some of the keenest intellects of the country.

It is interesting to observe that the people of Ponchatoula are of hospitable character, among whom a stranger may readily feel friendly, and among whom he may rightly expect the attention and respect, to say nothing of civility and courtesy, proper for human



RESIDENCE OF W. E. MOUNT, NEAR PONCHATOULA.

beings to extend toward each other. In Ponchatoula one invariably finds this friendly feeling, whether on business or social trips. The farmers and shippers are well organized, having decided to work together, instead of pulling apart in petty jealousy.

Among wholesome features of Ponchatoula is the public-spiritedness of its people. Its inhabitants work hand in hand for the further upbuilding of the town and section. Judging from the rapid growth of the town, it will in the near future be a much greater center.

RAMOS.

A MODEL SAW MILL TOWN.

One of the oldest and best known sawmill towns along the Southern Pacific lines in Louisiana is Ramos, home of the Ramos Lumber Company, Ltd., manufacturers of cypress lumber, lath and shingles. The company was formed in 1880 and was immediately followed by the establishment of the present plant. The officers are all men well known to the cypress lumber industry of the United States and their ability as lumbermen needs no further statement than a reference to the success of the company. They are as follows: E. E. Moberly, president; E. E. Moberly, Jr.,

vice-president and general manager and T. A. Duffy, secretary and treasurer.

The plant was established during a period of time when cypress as a commercial wood was hardly known. The company therefore has witnessed the growth of the industry from a mere experiment to the present, when cypress is not only the most profitable of all commercial woods but the most eagerly sought after. The plant employs 500 men and the population of Ramos is about 1,200. Every home has a garden attached to it, while the religious, educational and amusement life of the people is well taken care of.



MILL OF RAMOS LUMBER CO.



F. B. WILLIAMS CYPRESS CO.

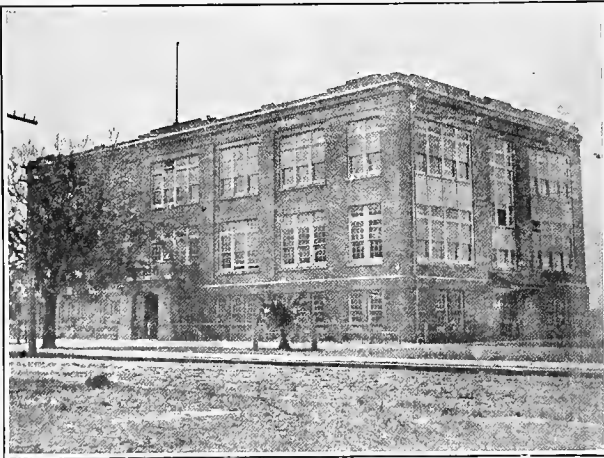
PATTERSON'S RECORD REPLETE WITH INTEREST AND SHOWS RAPID PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT WITH NUMEROUS HIGHLY COMMENDABLE FEATURES.

F. B. Williams Cypress Company Serves as Leading Spirit in the Upbuilding of one of the Most Important Towns in Louisiana, and General Co-operation of Citizens for Still Better Conditions in Both Community and Section is Among Salient Indications of Further Growth.

Flourishing with a progressive population of 3,000 and aggressive industrial activities, the town of Patterson, situated in the heart of the richest agricultural section of St. Mary's Parish and on the banks of the historic Bayou Teche, is among the most thriving of populous centers in Louisiana. A social survey of the place, from more than one view-point, makes it stand out as an example which other towns might well emulate.

Developing from a hamlet, a small struggling village of scarce import for recognition in a commercial respect, Patterson has within the last decade or so experienced a growth nothing short of the marvelous, manifesting energy, thrift, progress and a steady march to a high standard of attainment.

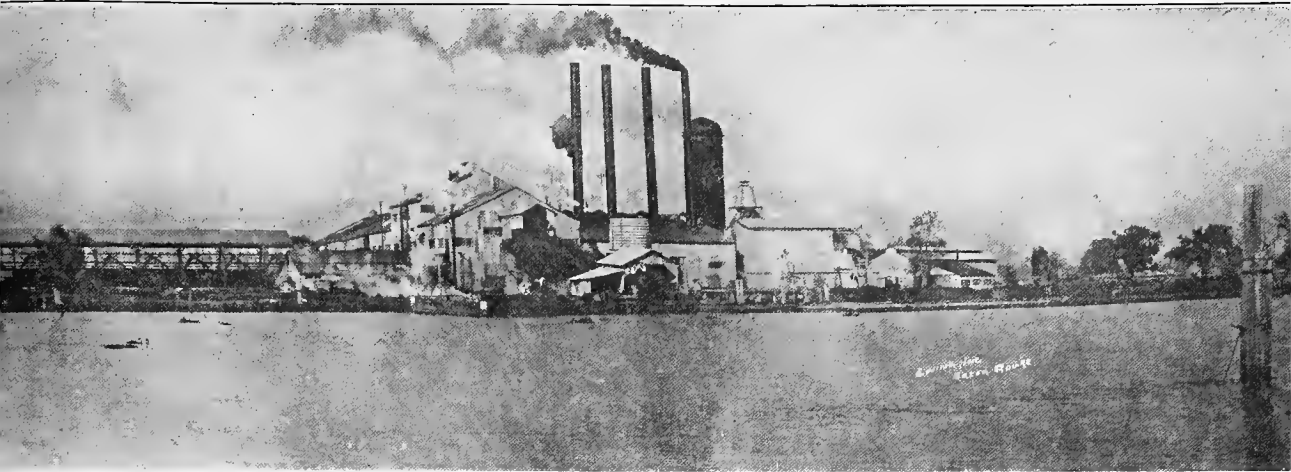
At the outset it should with propriety be observed that the F. B. Williams Cypress Company, the principal business enterprise of the town, has contributed ma-



MODERN SCHOOL BUILDING AT PATTERSON, LA.



YARD VIEW OF F. B. WILLIAMS CYPRESS COMPANY



VUEO FROM WATER FRONT.

terially to the upbuilding of Patterson; in fact, without the stimulus afforded by this firm the community would not be enjoying its present advantageous conditions as to population and industrial and economic standing. This company, with members who have had the interest of the community and section at heart, has been the principal factor in the development of Patterson and its environs. To this firm deserves commendation, from all who have an interest in the further development of the state, for the beneficial influence it has cast upon both town and section. It has afforded regular pay-roll conditions, enabling a very large percentage of Patterson's population to profit thereby. The far-reaching effects of the company have been recognized by all who know anything at all of the town.

Patterson is on the Southern Pacific and Gulf Coast railway lines. It also has the distinction of having deep water connection with the Gulf of Mexico, through three ship channels. Thus the place has, with excellent facilities as to both rail and water, a unique position, and has a good future for further and more substantial growth. That the place is one of many possibilities is generally conceded. Having a firm faith in the future of Patterson and surrounding territory, the members of the F. B. Williams Cypress Company, as well as all other enterprising people of that part of the state, are optimistic, and this confidence for future development has worked for the general behoof of all concerned.

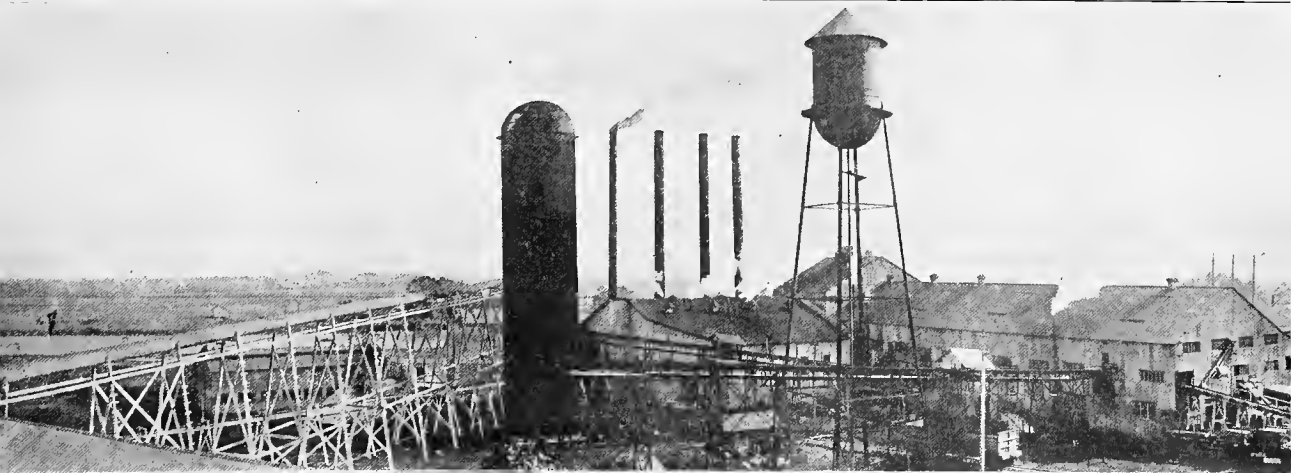
Not only as to industry and population has Patterson shown a high standing, but the town also deserves special mention for having officers whose administration has been conducive of progress. The mayor of

the town is B. J. Morey; the marshal, E. Wadsworth. Both are public-spirited and energetic, invariably willing and ready to do anything for Patterson.

As a result of business-like and up-to-date policies of the administration, Patterson has been recipient of inviting features as to constructive development characteristic of the steady pace of civilization. The officers have worked hand in hand with the people of the town, believing that the people should be taken into confidence in affairs of government, and this co-operation has served to bring about meritorious results.



TYPE OF MODERN BUNGALOWS AT PATTERSON, LA.



REAR VIEW OF F. B. WILLIAMS CYPRESS COMPANY.

Realizing the necessity of education, Patterson has a modern school building. There, youths are afforded all possible learning from trained and able teachers—that is, insofar as school facilities of its kind are concerned. In this connection Patterson may well pride itself, for, as Sam Huston said: "The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government." It is interesting to observe that the attendance of the pupils makes up a comparatively good showing. Thus Patterson has adopted a forward program; and it has been the policy to eradicate bad



WILLIAMS' HOME AT PATTERSON, LA.

conditions, for, though the town has exhibited marked improvements, effective remedies have been resorted to for whatever public ailments may have come into evidence. Along with material improvements, invoices have been taken regarding health and sanitary conditions, and Patterson's health statistics show up very well, as a result.

The F. B. Williams Cypress Company regularly employs as many as 500 men. Amicable relations between employers and employees exist, the company doing all in its power to do its part in making the town a pleasant place to live in. No better example of the truth of this statement is the fact that the employees show notable confidence in the company. The business is in the hands of Harry, L. K. and C. S. Williams, sons of F. B. Williams. Completely equipped for conducting a business of its kind, the company's plant turns out large volumes of timber and lumber annually, and, incidentally, the firm has afforded economic and healthful housing conditions in and about Patterson.

The firm has also spent considerable money, and the management has devoted much time and attention, for amusements. For instance, Patterson's well-known amateur baseball team is fostered by the sons of F. B. Williams, no expense being spared to have one of the very best of teams in the state. Owing to this baseball team, Patterson has acquired quite a reputation. The club is managed by L. K. Williams.

Even a superficial view of Patterson as gained by a brief visit to that place shows it to be a hustling community. The plant of the lumber company mentioned is one of the best of its kind in the state. One also

sees the Union Bank and numerous business enterprises; prominent among these is the Riggs Cypress Company, a public spirited firm that adds materially to Patterson's pay roll. This company is ably managed by Wilson Pederman who is well and favorably known throughout the state.

The town is on a graveled highway, a model road. The strides made from time to time in connection with road-building in Southern Louisiana afford connecting stretches of good roads, so that in the near future Patterson will have connections by good roads to all parts of the country, this in addition to the connecting railway and water-way systems.

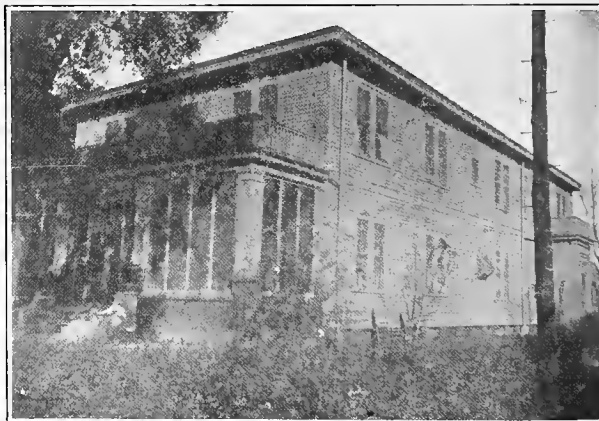
The country about Patterson is richly endowed by Nature. With fertile land, healthful climate and other wholesome conditions, the people in that part of the state have good living conditions. In the surrounding territory crops of various kinds can be grown with reasonable assurances of profitable results. The land along Bayou Teche is among the richest in the world. Grasses grow abundantly and afford excellent opportunities for stock-raising; and, with mild climate, cattle may live out-of-doors practically the entire year, which is not the case in districts in the North.

Thus, surrounded by districts of wonderful opportunities, and with a community progressive and thrifty, Patterson faces the future with well-founded hope, a place where one may enjoy some of the best possible advantages. That the citizens of the town are co-operative in their methods for a greater Patterson is regarded as significant and ominous.

Patterson also has Modern Hospital.

St. Mary's Hospital, of Patterson, Louisiana, was established in 1907, with a working staff of two physicians, six nurses, and accommodations for ten patients.

The best evidence of the success of an institution of this kind is its gradual growth. In ten years time St. Mary's Hospital has kept abreast with the other activities in Patterson, and within the past year an additional story of fifteen rooms has been added, increas-



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AT PATTERSON, LA.

ing the bed capacity of the institution to thirty. The increasing demands have necessitated adding to the staff, and now three physicians, a pathologist, a superintendent and ten nurses constitute the working force.

The training school meets all the requirements of the Louisiana State Nurses Board of Examiners, and the ample supply of chemical material at hand enables the nurses to acquire the proper efficiency in their chosen vocation.

The Hospital, with its modernly equipped operating, X-ray and pathological departments, is thoroughly fitted for any kind of operative work. The recent acquirement of an auto ambulance enables a quick and comfortable means of transportation for its patients.

SHREVEPORT.

THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF SHREVEPORT ESTABLISHES ENTIRELY NEW PACE ALONG LINES OF DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATES IN GENERAL AWAKENING OF STATE.

Era of Striking Progress Marked by Metropolis of North Louisiana, One of the Most Thriving and Up-to-date Cities of the Country, in which a Wealth of Industries, Factories and Enterprises Combine With Natural Resources of the District, Affording Ideal Living Conditions, and Promise a Much Larger Municipality in the Near Future.

In a section rich in natural resources, and having numerous important industries and enterprises, notably participating in the state's general awakening and heralding a new era of progress and civilization, such as the world has never known, Shreveport, metropolis of North Louisiana, sets a new pace in relation to the many and diverse forms of commercial, municipal and social developments characteristic of modern American cities.

Shreveport, on the Red River and in Caddo Parish, has a population of 43,000. The city is on the Jefferson and Dixie Highways, and also on the old Spanish Trail Road, and has eleven lines of railways running to the Gulf of Mexico and to all the important gateways through the Middle West. It is an important railway center, as well as one of the most important of jobbing centers in the country. It has 110 manufacturing industries, with factories for making safes and locks, silos, trunks, tents; glassware, woodenware, mattresses, canning plants.

An evidence of the importance of Shreveport's prosperity, it may not be amiss to say that the production of oil and output of factories amount, annually, to nearly \$20,000,000; natural gas, \$2,350,000; cotton, about \$10,000,000. Other contributing features are lumber, fertilizers, wholesale grocers, packing house products, hardware and agricultural implements, dry goods, oil well supplies, miscellaneous wholesale business. Excluding the retail trade, the annual volume of business amounts to more than \$100,000,000.

Shreveport has a million-dollar hotel, sixty-four miles of paved streets, with many miles of model roads in the surrounding districts; four large office buildings, one of which has ten stories, with three elevators; a twelve-story building in construction; three large oil refineries, with general offices of the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company and the Texas Company. The assessed valuation of the city is \$22,000,000; of Caddo Parish \$35,000,000, the assessment being only 40 per cent of the valuation.

In this city there are three daily newspapers, conducted along metropolitan lines and on sound business basis; five banks and two trust companies, deposits

being \$21,000,000. Educational advantages are unsurpassed. There is one high school, nine elementary schools, and a number of private institutions of learning, all with up-to-date building and facilities. In addition to these features, there are the Country Club and Golf Course, Kansas City Southern Railway Shops, State Charity Hospital, library and other things which serve to make up a city of its kind.

With an efficient Board of Health, and with ideal climate, the health conditions are highly creditable as compared with those of many other cities. The commission form of government was adopted by Shreveport, and proves satisfactory in every respect, according to all accounts, the officers of the city co-operating with the citizens generally for the further upbuilding of the municipality.

The elevation of the land upon which the city of Shreveport was built is 251 feet. The mean temperature for January is 48.1; 82 for July. The topography of the region is of undulating uplands, covered with hardwood timber, and the rich level valley lands along Red River forms the eastern boundary of the parish, some of the most productive soil in the country. With the stimulus recently given the cotton industry, many farmers have returned to the cultivation of that kind of crop. Alfalfa, oats and corn also play important parts in the agricultural conditions of the surrounding districts. Good water can be obtained by sinking wells of moderate depths, and the rolling character of the section affords good drainage.

Very few cities of the United States offer more inviting residence sites than does Shreveport. The trend of the residential section has been southward, and a good number of beautiful subdivisions have been opened up. Statistics show that there is a comparatively large number of home-owners in this city, and rising prices of lots in and about Shreveport afford safe investments as to such properties. As to social life, the city is noted for many advantages, having numerous clubs and society lodges, including the Elks Club, the Columbia Club, the Athletic Club, the Shreveport Musical Club and other similar organizations. The automobile garages in the city are equal to the best possible to be seen in any part of the country. Natural gas, in great abundance, affords cheap fuel in homes and factories. Shreveport is the home of the Louisiana State Fair, for which half a million of dollars have been invested. With all the features mentioned in the foregoing, and with a fast increasing population, it is reasonable to presume that Shreveport will be a much greater city in the near future.

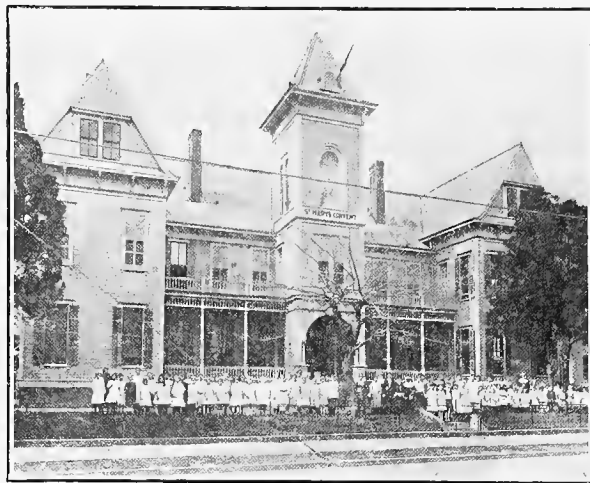
ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY

St. Vincent's Academy of Shreveport, a school for girls is probably the largest school located in Diocese of Alexandria. The courses taught here will compare favorably with any of the Southern Academic schools and the expenses are moderate.

For information please address the Mother Superior.



ST. MARY'S CONVENT SHREVEPORT, LA.



ST. MARY'S CONVENT.

St. Mary's Convent, corner of Edwards and Fannin streets, Shreveport, La., founded in 1868, is a day school for girls and young ladies. It is conducted by The Daughters of the Cross.

The aim of St. Mary's system of education is to develop side by side the moral and intellectual faculties of its pupils and to send forth to the world young ladies of sound judgment and of acute intellect.

The Institution has grown in popular favor and has sent forth most refined and accomplished graduates, who look back with honest pride to the happy days spent in their devoted Alma Mater.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

St. John's College is a day school conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Though, owing to a lack of demand for higher studies, it maintains only the Grammar and High School departments, yet it has been incorporated under the name of College, to indicate the ultimate aim of the institution and the scope of the work it expects to do in future years. Attached to it is a church and parish.

It was in the year 1902 that the beginnings of St. John's were laid. In May of that year, the Very Rev. John F. O'Connor, S. J., was appointed to accept the invitation to found a school and church in Shreveport extended to the Jesuits of the New Orleans Mission by the Rt. Rev. Anthony Durier, Bishop of the Diocese of Natchitoches (now Alexandria). A three story frame building was erected on land which had been previously bought with frontage on both Tensas Avenue and Jordan Street. In the lower floor of this building, now used as the faculty residence, the school opened November 3rd with 32 pupils.

In January, 1903, work was begun on a two story frame building, this was completed at the end of May. The upper story of the building serves the purpose of a parish church, the lower story is used as the school and was first occupied for the session of 1903-1904. During the fourteen years of its existence, over 1,100 students have entered the portals of St. John's. Some of these are engaged in various lines of business, while others have gone to various colleges and universities to pursue higher studies and have met with signal success.

The schedule of studies includes the four years of High School with the last two years of Grammar School. A systematic training is given in Latin, English, Mathematics (embracing Plane Trigonometry), History and the Sciences. French, German and Spanish form a part of the High School course. The Catholic students receive special instructions in their religion.

CADDO ABSTRACT CO., Ltd.

ABSTRACTS OF LAND TITLES IN CADDO
AND BOSSIER PARISHES, LA.

Commercial Bank Bldg.

Shreveport, La.

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The American Bankers Association

has an established policy of Honest Service, Efficiency and True Loyalty to its clients' interests, and are prepared to furnish thorough and competent investigators in all legitimate detective business for Railroad and Transportation Companies, Corporations, Banks, Mercantile Houses, Lumber Interests, Attorneys and Private Individuals.

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NO ACCOUNT TOO SMALL FOR US

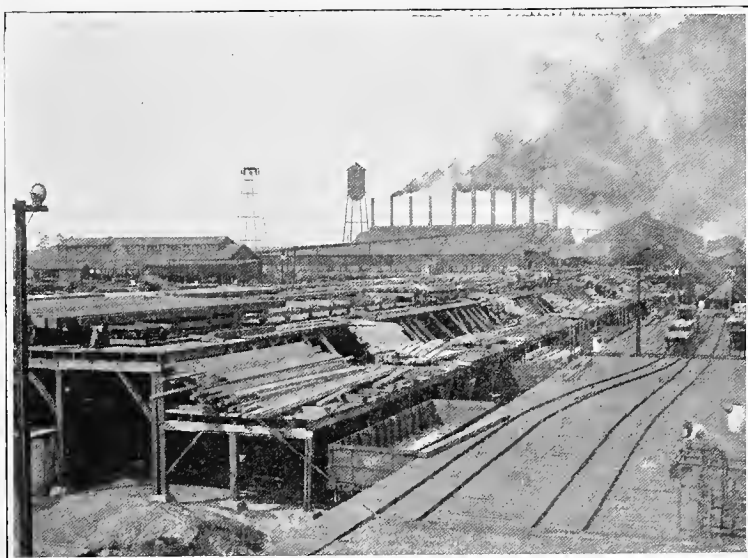
BOGALUSA.

THE LUMBER—PAPER CENTER OF THE SOUTH.

The lumber industry ranks as the second largest in the United States, and, as in other industries, there is one great enterprise that sets the pace in development of its resources and make its name synonymous with the product it produces. "Bogalusa Brand" is known wherever lumber is used and it means that the Great Southern Lumber Company is the name synonymous with the yellow pine industry. The home of this company is at Bogalusa La., and its plant has a capacity of 1,100,000 feet a day, being the largest saw mill in the world.

Bogalusa was founded 11 years ago, being at that time merely a dense forest. Today it is a city of approximately 20,000 people and destined to be the third city of Louisiana. The company was founded by Charles and Frank Goodyear. The man charged with the responsibility of its development was W. H. Sullivan, its vice-president and general manager, and the man most active in the development of Bogalusa and all allied interests of the Great Southern Lumber Company. Walter P. Cooke is president of the company and of the New Orleans & Great Northern Railway.

Bogalusa is on the main line of the New Orleans & Great Northern Railway, owned by the Goodyear interests, and in addition to being the center of yellow pine production in the South is also the center of paper making and naval stores production. The first



PLANT OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN LUMBER CO., THE LARGEST SAW MILL IN THE WORLD.

paper plant was and is operated by the Louisiana Fibre Board Company. The Bogalusa Paper Company, owned by the Great Southern Lumber Company, is erecting a million dollar paper plant, while the Bogalusa Turpentine Company, owned by the same interests, operates the largest turpentine and rosin producing plant in Louisiana.

(Continued on Page 133)

New Orleans Cattle Loan Co.

ARABI P. O., LA.

Financing Cattle Production in the South.
Write us if you are interested.

ANDREW FITZPATRICK, President.
T. C. SCROGGS, Vice President

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NELSON MORRIS, ANDREW FITZPATRICK, GEORGE DAMIENS,
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Parish of St. Bernard, La.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

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Post Office, Arabi, La.

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Hemlock 750 and 751.

Morris and Company, Swift and Company,
Wilson and Company and Four Hundred
or more Butchers are buying and
killing at this market.

Unlimited demand for all grades of Killing
Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

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OLIVE BRANCH PLANTATION.

OPERATED BY SMITH AND DUHE.

In connection with the production of rice, the Olive Branch plantation cultivated by J. J. Smith and J. P. Duhe, is worth more than passing notice in the sum-



PLANTATION HOME OF MR. J. J. SMITH.

ming up of the agricultural resources and possibilities of the state. Cane is also grown on the place.

On this place is annually grown a crop of about 260 acres in rice, both Honduras and Louisiana pearl, 60 acres of cane, and about 60 acres in corn, making the total acreage in cultivation about 380 acres.

For irrigating purposes the plantation is properly equipped, having a 40 horse-power Primm crude oil engine and one 12 inch advance pump.

For the purpose of cultivation there are on this plantation a good number of horses and mules.

By growing several crops Messrs. Smith & Duhe have demonstrated a versatility which is actually necessary for the further development of the state along agricultural lines. Both are energetic and successfully enterprising, as well as being public spirited. They have the interest of their section at heart, and also that of the entire state, and invariably do their share when it comes to an undertaking in which they may participate. They are held in high esteem by all who know them, and are among the best citizens of the state.

Among our advertisements will be found that of Annan & Davidson, who are successors, in the Slate business, of the earliest Slate firm established in the United States. It was founded in New Orleans, in 1827. The revival of the name of John Davidson, in the line of succession, will recall a name well known to the older citizens. John Davidson, the Senior, became connected with the firm of Lyall & Davidson in 1837, and was a member of the succeeding partnerships, carrying on the business to his death in 1872, while engaged in other large enterprises to promote the commerce and importance of the City of New Orleans.

The character of the members of the firm, and the character of their work, which has kept the business successful through all their past history, commend them to those who require their commodities and their work, either in the City or the State.

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Snow Flake

MADE IN DIXIE

Biscuit

**BEST
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Pelican crackers and cakes of all other kinds are "different from the ordinary kind—they're the best ever baked."

**SALTY
OR PLAIN**

Pelican Cracker Factory

New Orleans, La.



THE PARISHES OF LOUISIANA.

Population	Parishes	Key to Map
31,847	Acadia	F 3
9,000	Allen	E 2
23,887	Ascension	F 6
24,128	Assumption	G 6
34,102	Avoyelles	E 4
11,000	Beauregard	E 2
21,776	Bienville	B 2
21,738	Bossier	A 1
58,200	Caddo	A 1
27,000	Calcasieu	F 1
8,593	Caldwell	B 4
4,288	Cameron	G 2
10,415	Catahoula	C 5
25,050	Claiborne	A 2
14,278	Concordia	D 5
27,689	De Soto	B 1
34,580	East Baton Rouge.....	F 6
11,637	East Carroll	A 6
20,055	East Feliciana	E 6
1,459	Evangeline	E 3
11,989	Franklin	B 5
15,958	Grant	C 3
31,262	Iberia	G 4
30,954	Iberville	F 5
13,818	Jackson	B 3
18,247	Jefferson	H 8
15,000	Jefferson Davis	F 2
9,402	La Salle	C 4
28,733	Lafayette	F 4
33,111	Lafourche	H 7
18,485	Lincoln	A 3
10,627	Livingston	F 6
10,676	Madison	B 6
18,786	Moorehouse	A 5
36,455	Natchitoches	C 2
361,221	Orleans	G 8
25,830	Ouachita	A 4
12,524	Plaquemines	H 8
25,289	Pointe Coupee	E 5
44,545	Rapides	D 3
11,402	Red River	B 2
15,769	Richland	B 5
19,874	Sabine	C 1
5,277	St. Bernard	G 9
11,207	St. Charles	G 7
9,172	St. Helena	E 7
23,009	St. James	G 6
14,338	St. John Baptist	G 7
65,202	St. Landry	F 4
23,070	St. Martin	F 4
39,368	St. Mary	H 5
18,917	St. Tammany	F 8
29,160	Tangipahoa	E 7
17,060	Tensas	C 5
28,320	Terrebonne	H 6
20,451	Union	A 4
26,390	Vermilion	G 3
17,384	Vernon	D 2
18,886	Washington	E 8
19,186	Webster	A 2
12,636	West Baton Rouge.....	F 5
6,249	West Carroll	A 5
13,449	West Feliciana	E 5
18,357	Winn	C 3

RESOURCES OF EACH PARISH.

By JULIA TRUITT BISHOP.

ACADIA.

Acadia is one of the most important parishes in the southwestern portion of the State. It is bounded by Evangeline, St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermillion and Jefferson Davis; all rich parishes, which are making noteworthy strides toward development along many lines. Crowley, the parish seat, is one of the finest towns of Southern Louisiana, and has attracted wide attention outside the State because of its rapid progress.

Acadia is made up of very fertile prairie, which is especially adapted to the culture of sugar and rice, and those two crops have somewhat monopolized attention. This is known as the largest rice producing parish of the State. The wonderful variety of its products is shown by the fact that while it produces such quantities of semi-tropical crops, it is equally well adapted to cotton and corn, hay and oats, potatoes and peas. In its fruits, also, Acadia shows not only oranges and grapefruit and figs, but grapes and pears, and many other fruits that belong rightfully in a northern clime. Pecan orchards are being added to, from year to year. In short, this parish seems to embody the attractions of the whole land, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

The timber is very varied also, being made up of cypress, oak, elm, ash, sycamore, and a number of other important forest growths.

Much interest has been taken in live stock, during the past few years, and as it is possible to raise a great variety of feed for stock, this branch of farming offers wonderful inducements to the Acadia parish farmer. This has brought about the diversification of crops which has effected wonders toward the development of Acadia Parish.

Mineral wealth is not lacking, as both oil and gas have been found in paying quantities in the western part of the parish.

Acadia is drained by several large bayous, among them Nezpique, Queue de Tortue, Cannes and Plaquemines Brulee. The Southern Pacific with its branches gives excellent railroad communication with the markets of the world.

Two other lines of railway traverse the parish, both also touching at Crowley. They are the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, better known as the Gulf Coast Lines, and the Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern. The latter is a branch of the Texas & Pacific and connects with the main line at Melville.

On every side is game to delight the soul of a huntsman. Rice birds, partridges, plover, becassine, jacksnipe—there is no limit to the variety or the sport. Fishing in the streams, and the lover of hunting and fishing will find a paradise in Acadia.

Statistics show something of what this interesting parish has done in the line of educational advancement. All over the parish are fine schools, and Crowley itself has become one of the banner towns of the State; the parish has 5,939 children enrolled in the public schools; and 285 of these are in the high school grades. The pupils of the rural schools are forging to the front. The parish has twenty-five boys in corn clubs, 38 in pig clubs, and 114 in agricultural classes; while fourteen girls are in tomato clubs, 198 are taking courses in domestic science; and there are seven in poultry clubs.

The area of Acadia parish is 384,240 acres; and the taxes for the past year \$7,400,580.

At Crowley is one of the most important of the four experiment stations in the State. It is conducted jointly by the Louisiana State University and the United States Department of Agriculture; and its object is the development of rice culture. The improvement in methods of raising rice has been marked, under the influence of this station.

ALLEN.

Allen parish is one of the group of parishes in Southwest Louisiana, surrounded by Vernon, Rapides, Evangeline, Jefferson Davis and Beauregard. This parish comprises 478,910 acres, and is made up of a splendid combination of prairie, pine hill, pine flat, alluvial and wooded lowlands. Allen has a wealth of longleaf pine timber, which is one of her most valuable assets.

Oberlin is the parish seat, and there are several other thriving towns, such as Kinder and Oakdale. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and the Jasper & Eastern thread the parish with railroad lines, and furnish convenient access to market for its products. There is one valuable irrigation plant. Oil is one of the products of the southeastern section. All over the parish a great deal of attention has been paid to stock during recent years and tick eradication is the slogan of the citizens. In no part of the State do stock thrive more than in the woods and prairies of this parish.

Along educational lines, Allen Parish takes a prominent place. There are four high schools, which include one commercial department, three departments of domestic science, one agricultural department and one in manual training. Nearly four thousand pupils are enrolled in the public schools, and there is one school which boasts of twenty-one teachers. Nineteen boys are enrolled in corn clubs, and are busily engaged in showing the capacity of Allen parish in corn raising. Twenty-six boys are members of pig clubs, and are giving pig raising a boost all through that country. Ninety girls are in the domestic science classes, and nine are giving themselves to the raising of thoroughbred poultry.

The manufacture of lumber and naval stores takes precedent in the industrial life of Allen Parish. Its production of lumber, rosin and turpentine is equal to that of any other parish in the State.

Nothing could speak more for the progressiveness of Allen Parish than the fact that the parish voted a bond issue of \$150,000 last year for good roads, a movement which will do more for the development of the entire country than could be accomplished by any other means.

The tax assessments for the past year were \$4,758,060.

ASCENSION.

This rather small and irregularly shaped parish lies on both sides of the Mississippi River, about forty miles northwest of New Orleans. It has an area of 238,720 acres, made up of alluvial and of wooded swamp. The land is exceedingly fertile, and record breaking crops are harvested, sugar being the principal product, but ably seconded by rice, corn, hay, vegetables of every variety, and a number of fruits. Much attention is being paid to cattle and hogs, which promise to become one of the leading interests. The parish is abundantly supplied with railroads, among them being the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company and the Frisco, in the eastern part, and the Texas & Pacific on the west. It is bounded by East Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Assumption and Iberville Parishes.

The amount of sugar raised in this parish is evidenced by the fact that six large sugar mills are needed to take care of the crop; but aside from this, rice is also grown very extensively. Corn and hay and other forage products are grown for home use, to meet the growing demands for live stock on the farms, for diversification has followed the coming of the boll weevil.

Fruits have become a marked feature of the promising development of the parish; especially the kumquat, the Japanese plum and Japanese persimmon

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Metairie Court

Truck Farm
Metairie Ridge Property

JAS. F. TURNBULL

REALTY DEVELOPER

338 CARONDELET STREET

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S. V. EDMISTON, Manager

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within thirty miles by automobile or rail from the **BUSINESS CENTRE OF NEW ORLEANS**, are quickly building into the most prosperous **AGRICULTURAL** and citrus fruit section of the United States.

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and to these may be added peaches and pears. This country is especially adapted to poultry raising, and this may be looked on as one of the coming industries. There is an abundance of shrimp, and the streams abound in fish, among them, cat fish, buffalo, trout, bream, bass and perch. The woods are full of game, and hunters find rare sport in trailing the forest paths of the prairie with dog and gun.

Donaldsonville is the parish seat and it is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River. It is one of the progressive cities of the State, has a rice mill, sugar mill, two foundries and a number of smaller industries. The city is well built, has modern schools, a number of churches, newspapers and an excellent hotel. Its mercantile trade is one of the most important of any city of similar size in the South. The Texas & Pacific passes through the city, while two branches of the same road have their terminals at Donaldsonville.

Donaldsonville has a large mercantile business, and is a thriving town. More than 2,700 pupils are in her public schools and of these 35 are in boys' corn clubs, 26 in pig clubs and 120 in agricultural classes, while 28 girls are members of tomato clubs, ninety in domestic science classes and nine in poultry clubs.

One of the interesting things connected with this parish is that it contains 60,000 acres of government lands.

The good roads movement has taken strong hold in this parish, which is devoting a great deal of attention to securing attractive highways.

The taxes assessed for the past year were \$13,939,330.

ASSUMPTION.

One of the most promising parishes of South Louisiana is Assumption, bounded by Iherville, Ascension, St. James, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and Iberia Parishes. Assumption Parish comprises 227,200 acres, made up of alluvial land and wooded swamps, exceedingly fertile and highly productive. The parish is drained by Bayous Lafourche, Grant and Vincent, and by Grand River and Grand Lake; and has excellent railroad transportation, as the main line of the Southern Pacific traverses its southern section, a branch line from Napoleonville south connects with the main line at Shriever, and a branch of the Texas & Pacific runs north and south along the east bank of Bayou Lafourche, and connects at Donaldsonville. Nowhere is there a greater variety of vegetable products than are produced in the fields and gardens of Assumption, and trucking might well become the leading industry. Sugar, however, is the chief crop, as it has been since the parish was founded, and other important products are corn, rice, hay, oats, tobacco, and fruits. All these varieties of crops flourish to such an extent that it is hard to say which might be considered the best adapted to the soil and climate.

Napoleonville is the parish seat, and is a prosperous town.

Game is plentiful, and is especially interesting, as in this parish the hunter may find bear, deer, fox and wild turkey, in addition to the ordinary birds and small animals. Nowhere are there finer fishing grounds than in Assumption. There are extensive tracts of timber, with some pine and a great deal of hardwood.

Much attention is paid to public school education in Assumption Parish, and there are about 2400 children in the schools, with 380 boys in the corn clubs—leading the entire state; 41 in the pig clubs and 75 in the agricultural classes. Twenty-eight girls are studying domestic science, and there is one girl, one brave and progressive girl, who has formed a poultry club of one, and is preparing to lead the way in thoroughbred poultry raising.

With all the advantages of productive soil, fine timber, unlimited railroad facilities, and with the new spirit of enterprise which pervades all this country, Assumption may look forward to a most prosperous future.

The tax assessments for the past year amounted to \$3,482,160.

Several of the wealthiest citizens of Louisiana reside

in Assumption and they, co-operatively and individually, are endeavoring to make the parish a center of live stock raising. As a result of their efforts several fine stock farms are now in successful operation and the standard of the native cattle have been thoroughly improved through the breeding-up process with the best of imported types. The raising of hogs and sheep is also receiving the attention of those interested.

AVOYELLES.

Area, 549,520 acres; made up of prairie, pine flat, sea marsh, alluvial and wooded lowlands—this is the description of a very interesting parish, in the middle east of the State. Avoyelles is bounded by a number of parishes that testify to the irregularity of its shape; La Salle, Catahoula, Concordia, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, Evangeline and Rapides being drawn up around it. A large portion of the land is wooded swamp; but almost all the varieties of conformation went to the make-up of Avoyelles. And it may always be added that the soil is very fertile—a statement which opens wide resources before the people of the parish.

Avoyelles is drained by the Red, the Sabine and the Atchafalaya Rivers; and by Bayous Long, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, Des Glaisses and Rouge. Two navigable streams give it an extent of 111 miles of navigable waters; and it is further traversed by the main line of the Texas & Pacific and two branches, and by the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company.

Marksville is the parish seat, and there are other thriving and progressive towns.

The chief products are cotton, rice, sugar and vegetables in infinite variety. Fruits flourish and where such quantities of alfalfa, hay, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes and beans of different kinds can be raised, it is evident that the raising of live stock is now or soon will become a very lucrative business. As a matter of fact, the parish abounds in thoroughbred or graded cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep, and the number is being augmented every year.

About 2400 pupils are enrolled in the public schools. Six boys are members of a corn club, sixty-five are in pig clubs; and more interest is being manifested in the training of the young people for expert work on the farms. Taxes assessed last year were \$3,482,160.

BEAUREGARD.

One of the banner parishes of the State is Beauregard, which once formed a part of the immense Parish of Calcasieu, and which was cut off from that parish, along with two others, a few years ago. It is one of the largest parishes, comprising 732,000 acres of prairies, pine flat, sea marsh, alluvial and wooded lowland. It would be hard to tell what Southern product does not flourish there, as cotton, sugar, rice, corn, hay, all kinds of vegetables, are counted on the list, and to these may be added fruits of many kinds. It is one of the encouraging things connected with the new era in this country that corn is the principal product, and this one thing has led to much interest in live stock.

Lumber is the chief industry, and twelve large saw mills are kept busy turning the output of the great forests into a marketable commodity. It is the progressive spirit of one of these lumber companies which has brought about one of the greatest developments of the parish—the Experimental Farm at Bon Ami. It was after a review of this place that a Western editor remarked, "The possibilities of the whole world are right here in Louisiana;" and the farm has led the way in opening up many of those possibilities for that section. It was shown that farms in the neighborhood produced from 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre. On the Experimental Farm is a pecan orchard, orange, grape fruit and fig and plum orchards; a tile-drained strawberry patch, and a large acreage in grapes, which last is leading the way for this parish to become one of the great grape-growing sections of Louisiana. The orange orchards have stood a temperature of twelve degrees above freezing, and have demonstrated their fitness for the climate.

The cut-over pine lands are affording splendid pastur-

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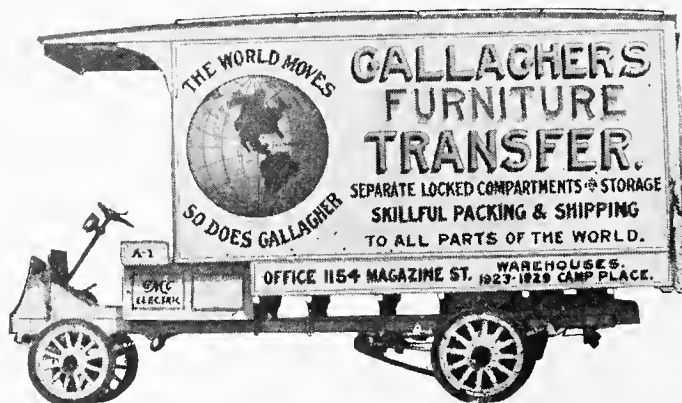
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age for large flocks of sheep. High-bred cattle and hogs are considered the great hope of the parish, and no pains is spared to improve and augment the stock. To make this business a greater success, dipping vats are being established all over the parish. Good roads are provided for, as it is felt that no parish can be really prosperous without them.

De Ridder is the parish seat, and there are numerous other progressive towns, and up-to-date farming communities are everywhere. Merryville and Sugartown have fine agricultural schools; and all the parish schools have set aside five acres each as demonstration plots. There are two high schools with agricultural and domestic science departments. The schools of Beauregard Parish have almost 4500 pupils enrolled; 33 boys in corn clubs, 152 in pig clubs, 63 in agricultural classes; 74 girls in tomato clubs, 151 in domestic science departments and forty in poultry clubs.

Beauregard is situated near the Southwestern section of the State, bordering on Texas. It is bounded by the Parishes of Allen, Calcasieu, Vernon and Rapides and the State of Texas. Several lines of railways penetrate the parish in all directions, they being the Kansas City Southern, the Jasper & Eastern Line of the Santa Fe System, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, the Lake Charles & Northern and the Louisiana & Pacific.

The tax assessments of last year amounted to \$6,933,457.

In connection with its vast lumber industry, this parish is rapidly becoming one of the leading producers of naval stores in Louisiana.

BIENVILLE.

No finer opportunities are offered to the homeseeker in any portion of the State than in Bienville Parish. It is located in the Northwest section of the State, bounded by Webster, Claiborne, Lincoln, Jackson, Winn, Natchitoches, Red River and Bossier Parishes, and contains 547,840 acres of fine land, mostly good upland. There is almost no limit to the variety of crops that can be grown on this land; cotton and corn, hay and oats, numberless fine vegetables and a large assortment of fruits.

Bienville is drained by Bayous Blacklake and Saline and the Dugdemona River; and in all these streams fish abound; which, with the abundance of game in the woods make the country a true sportsman's paradise. There are abundant railroad facilities for connection with the best markets; as the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific and the Louisiana & Northwestern connect with the Cotton Belt, the Texas & Pacific and the

Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, and give the parish the best railroad transportation. Many portions of the parish are heavily timbered and the variety of pines and hardwoods give an opening for enormous manufacturing interests. Cotton is the chief agricultural product; but diversification is practiced more and more every year, and the Bienville farmer is learning to "live at home and board at the same place." The abundance of corn and forage that can be raised here have called the attention of the entire population to the great advantage to be derived from live stock, and more and more attention is being turned in this direction.

Arcadia, the capital, is a progressive town, boasting of a cotton compress, a cottonseed oil plant, an ice factory, an electric light plant and a number of other enterprises.

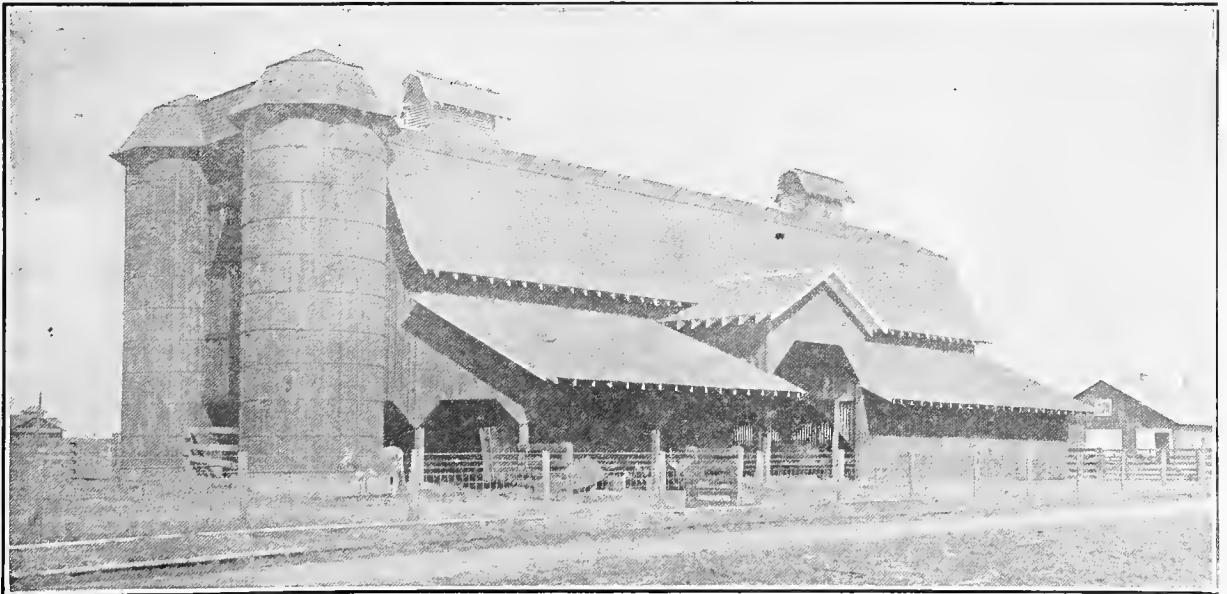
The mineral wealth of Bienville Parish is so marked that in any other portion of the United States it would create an enormous sensation. Deposits of salt, fire-clay, potters' clay, marl and green sand are found in great abundance, only awaiting capital to develop them and to prove a source of great wealth to the parish.

The interest in education in this parish is very marked. There are 4,437 pupils in the public schools of the parish, 636 of these in the high schools. Another most interesting fact is that 113 boys are members of corn clubs, 152 are in pig clubs, and 63 belong to agricultural classes—one of the finest evidences of progress along agricultural lines. Add to that, 22 girls are members of tomato clubs; 82 are taking courses in domestic science, and 7 belong to poultry clubs.

The tax assessments for the past year were \$3,635,270.

BOSSIER.

Away up on the northwest border of the State lies Bossier Parish, with Arkansas to the north of it, and with Webster, Bienville, Red River, DeSoto and Caddo Parishes encircling it on the other sides. It is made up of 494,720 acres, good upland and alluvial, much of it, exceedingly fertile land, and capable of producing enormous crops. Cotton is the chief crop, but corn, hay, fruits, vegetables—a wonderful variety may be listed among the products of Bossier Parish. At least 120,000 acres of the parish lie along Red River, the finest and most productive land to be found anywhere; and some of the finest opportunities in the South are ready for the enterprising farmer here. Live stock is especially to be noted, as the parish is supplied with native grasses which furnish almost year-round pastur-



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age, and the climate is so open that little shelter is needed for stock, even during the winter months.

Among the crops that encourage the raising of stock is alfalfa, which grows luxuriantly in the rich bottom lands, and is of a finer quality than in the North and West.

Much attention has been paid to road-making; and one of the assets of Bossier Parish is the disintegrated iron rock which furnishes the finest material for surfacing roads.

A great deal of truck is grown for Northern markets, and this business is spreading from year to year. This is one of the finest fruit parishes, also, and nowhere will one find more delightful peaches, plums, figs and other fruits of like kinds.

More than fifteen hundred pupils are entered in the public schools of the parish, and every effort is made to build up school interests. During the past year taxes were assessed at \$4,130,655.

An abundance of railways afford ample transportation facilities in Bossier. Benton, the parish seat, is located to the North of Shreveport and is on the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway. In addition to the latter railway, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company and the Louisiana & Arkansas traverse the parish in several directions. Each of these lines also afford direct connection with all other railways entering Shreveport.

CADDO.

The extreme northwestern parish of Louisiana, bounded by Arkansas on the north and by Texas on the west, Caddo is for many reasons one of the most important parishes of the State. Bossier, Red River and DeSoto Parishes bound Caddo on the other sides. Caddo has not only the advantage of exceedingly fertile lands, which produce a great variety of crops, but it stands at the head in point of mineral wealth. Within the bounds of this parish are great fields of oil and natural gas, a source of untold wealth; and in addition to these there are other products, such as lignite, potters' clay, and a number of others. The development of this mineral wealth has led to the parallel development of a number of manufacturing enterprises in and about Shreveport, the parish seat, and that city has taken on a phenomenal growth.

Among other evidences of substantial progress, Caddo Parish has developed one of the best school systems in the State. The parish is being redivided, and schools consolidated; and pupils now have the advantage of high school training with courses in agricultural and domestic science, in districts where none but low grade schools flourished a few years ago. Many miles of good road have been constructed, and the work goes forward continually; and the school board furnishes vans for the pupils so that they may attend school over these roads with the least possible loss of time.

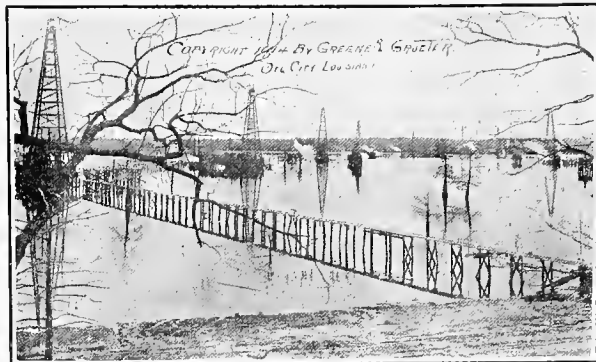
One of the greatest assets of Caddo Parish and of Shreveport is the State Fair, at the latter city. Substantial buildings have been constructed, and the number is increased from year to year; and one of the finest displays of agricultural products and of live stock in the entire South is held there every fall.

Taxes assessed last year for Caddo Parish amounted to \$34,490,200.

In railway transportation facilities Caddo Parish is second only to the Parish of Orleans. All railways entering the parish have Shreveport as their objective, and that city is the terminus of several of them. The various systems include the Texas & Pacific, the St. Louis & Southwestern, the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Louisiana & Arkansas, the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific and the Houston, East & West Texas, the latter a part of the Southern Pacific system. The Texas & Pacific also operates two branch lines out of Shreveport. There is a possibility of several other railway companies extending their lines into Shreveport and Caddo Parish so as to tap its tremendous tonnage of oil, agricultural and manufactured products.

CALCASIEU.

In the southwestern corner of the State, with Cameron Parish separating it from the waters of the Gulf, lies Calcasieu Parish. A few years ago this was the largest parish in the State; but out of it were carved three others; Beauregard, Jefferson Davis and Allen. Still, in its diminished condition it contains 606,270 acres of land—quite a principality in itself. It is made up of prairie, pine hill, pine flat, sea marsh, alluvial and wooded lowlands—a great variety from which to choose.



OIL SCENE, OIL CITY, LA.

Rice and sugar are the main crops of Calcasieu; but so many others grow in such abundance that in the very nature of things the farmer of today is tempted toward diversification. Corn grows abundantly, cotton brings fine crops, hay and oats are always to be depended on, both sweet and Irish potatoes bring enormous yields, and as for fruits, their variety is limitless.

There are splendid forests of pine and hardwood, and lumber interests are very important, with many millions of capital invested. In this parish, as in many others, much attention is being paid to live stock, which is raised with less actual expense than in almost any other section. The large herds of cattle are driven south, into Cameron Parish, during the winter months, so to forage on the salt marshes where the grass is always green, and when they are brought back in the spring they are fat and ready for market.

This is one of the parishes which boasts inexhaustible mineral wealth. Sulphur to supply the needs of the world is mined in this parish; petroleum of a high grade has been found in paying quantities; and there are great quantities of gypsum.

Railroad enterprise has helped in the development of Calcasieu Parish. The Southern Pacific; the St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf; the Kansas City Southern and the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroads traverse the parish, and give an outlet to its wonderful products.

Calcasieu is drained by Bayou Nezpique, and by the Sabine, Mermentau and Calcasieu Rivers.

Outside of Lake Charles, the parish seat, Calcasieu Parish has 4,157 pupils entered in the public schools; and nowhere in the State are the parish schools brought to a higher degree of efficiency.

Lake Charles has 1,559 in the city schools.

Tax assessments for last year were \$23,179,940.

CALDWELL.

Caldwell Parish lies toward the north central portion of the State, and is bounded by Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Catahoula, LaSalle, Winn, and Jackson Parishes—a fact that speaks volumes for the irregularity in shape of all those divisions. It contains 348,000 acres of alluvial and good upland. The country is rather rugged and broken in the uplands, but the soil is fertile and produces fine crops. Cotton is the chief crop, but a great deal of attention is paid to diversification, and more especially, to the raising of live stock.

Caldwell is drained by the Ouachita and Boeuf Rivers, and by Bayou Castor, Lafourche and Marengo. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain traverses the parish from north to south, and there are branch lines.

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One of the important assets of the parish is its water, which is of excellent quality and very plentiful. The timber, pine and hardwood, is of the best possible type, including a great deal of black walnut.

Columbia, situated on the Ouachita, is the parish seat, and is one of the thriving inland towns of the State.

There are large mineral deposits, wholly undeveloped; among others, chalk, kaolin, fire clay, potters' clay, iron and marl.

While cotton is counted the chief crop, as has been said, interest in diversification and the raising of live stock has led to the planting of numerous other crops, such as corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, and all kinds of garden products. Stock are already raised in large numbers, and this will shortly become one of the leading industries of the parish.

The public schools of the parish have 2,001 pupils enrolled, 216 of these in the high schools. The taxes assessed for the past year amounted to \$2,377,510.

CAMERON.

The extreme southwestern parish is Cameron, immense in size, containing 998,400 acres of land. A great deal of this land, however, is coast marsh, extending out into the waters of the Gulf; often partially submerged and altogether unproductive. There are wide stretches of prairie and alluvial lands, and it would be hard to find more productive soil. Cotton and corn, hay and oats, sugar cane, tobacco, a world of vegetables and fruits are among the many products of Cameron Parish.

Cameron is bounded by Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis and Vermillion; the Gulf on the South and Texas on the West. The parish is drained by the Mermentau, Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers, and by Lakes Sabine, Grand and Calcasieu. Cameron, at the mouth of Calcasieu Pass, is the parish seat.

Game and fish are in greater abundance in this parish than in almost any other section of the State. The lover of sea-foods will find himself most delightfully situated, where he can get sheephead, red fish, pompano, salt-water trout, Spanish mackerel, shrimp, crabs, oysters, turtles—an inexhaustible variety.

Cameron Parish has shown its progressive spirit in the development of its schools; as 1,056 pupils are in attendance; and the boys of the rural schools are forming corn clubs and pig clubs; while twenty-three girls have become members of tomato clubs, and

eleven of poultry clubs. Taxes were assessed last at \$41,339,230.

Oil and natural gas are in the western part of Cameron Parish.

CATAHOULA.

This parish is in the eastern part of the State, bounded by Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Concordia, Avoyelles and LaSalle Parishes. It contains 440,000 acres, with a very varied conformation—pine hills, wooded lowlands, good uplands, bluff and alluvial. It would seem that there might be something in this parish to suit every homeseeker. Cotton is the chief crop; but one may count on almost anything else in Southern products—corn, hay, oats, tobacco, and vegetables without limit.

It has been found that there is great profit in raising hogs for shipment in Catahoula and this is one of the rapidly developing lines of business in this parish. Live stock of all kinds flourish, and the attention that has been paid to the development of the various strains of thoroughbred stock is resulting in enriching the farming population.

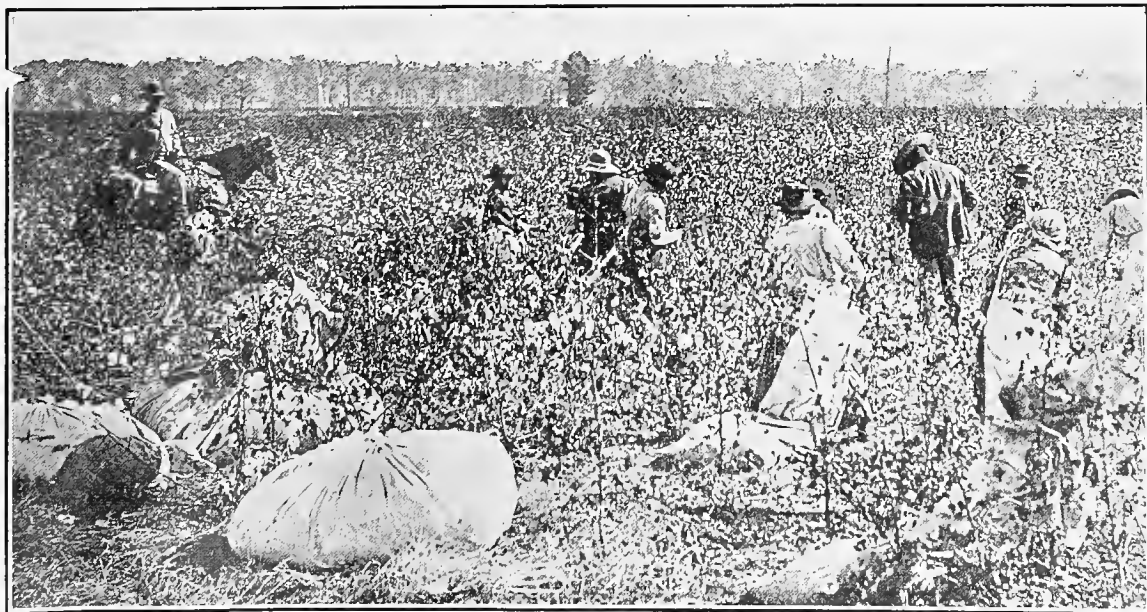
This parish is one of those especially rich in mineral products; and the deposits of chalk, kaolin, bauxite, gypsum, limestone, grindstone, fullers' earth, fire clay, potters' clay, lignite, sulphur, talc, lead and iron only await the energy and the capital of the investor.

The parish is drained by the Ouachita, Tensas, Black and Little Rivers; and Bayous Louis, Saline, and Castor, with a number of smaller streams. The New Orleans & Northwestern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern furnish railroad facilities for the parish. Harrisonburg, the parish seat, a thriving town on the beautiful Ouachita, is one of the places rapidly becoming noted for its mineral springs. Others are at White Sulphur Springs, Castor Springs, Gaston's Creek and other points.

Pine and hardwood timber furnish work for a number of mills, and there is an unlimited field for manufacturing of furniture, tools and implements. Fruits flourish in great abundance; and game and fish offer splendid sport to the hunter and fisherman.

The schools are receiving great attention; and the parish has 1,882 pupils in attendance. Nineteen boys are members of corn clubs, eleven are devoting themselves to the raising of fine pigs, and seventy-four are members of agricultural classes in the high schools.

Taxes were assessed at \$2,474,235 during the past year.



COTTON PICKING TIME IN LOUISIANA.

CLAIBORNE.

Claiborne Parish is one of the important group of parishes in the northwestern part of Louisiana. It contains 497,920 acres of fine land; classified as good uplands, made up of red sandy clay. Like the other parishes that form this group, Claiborne boasts an almost limitless variety of products, including cotton, corn, oats, hay, hemp, tobacco, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes of both kinds, sugar cane and sorghum; and all kinds of vegetables. It speaks volumes for such land as this that it produces wheat as though it were located in Iowa, and sugar cane as though it were on the Gulf coast.

This parish has been found especially suitable to the growing of peaches; and Claiborne peaches command a fine price in any market. It is expected that this variety of fruit will form one of the features of the new progressive agriculture.

Claiborne is drained by Bayou D'Arbonne and many smaller streams. Homer, one of the most attractive cities in the State, is on the Louisiana & Northwestern, which connects with the Cotton Belt, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, and the Texas & Pacific.

The timber of the parish is very fine, including both pine and hardwoods. More than thirty-five hundred children are attending the public schools, and it is worthy of note that 611 of these are on the rolls of the high schools. Extraordinary interest is taken in the uplift of the parish along agricultural lines, and 30 boys are enlisted in corn clubs, 25 in pig clubs, and 130 are members of agricultural classes in the various consolidated schools; while 12 girls have joined tomato clubs, and 63 are in domestic science classes.

The tax assessments for Claiborne Parish during the past year were \$2,372,014.

CONCORDIA.

Concordia Parish, in the east central part of the State, is one of the parishes lying along the west bank of the Mississippi River. On the East, therefore, is the State of Mississippi, while it is bounded on the other sides by Tensas, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles and Catahoula Parishes.

Concordia comprises 425,000 acres of land, made up of alluvial and wooded lowland. It is drained by the Black, the Red, the Tensas and the Mississippi Rivers; and the soil lying among this network of rivers is exceedingly fertile. It may well be said of it that the capacity of an acre of Concordia Parish soil has never been discovered, for it has met every demand upon it with an enormous amount of reserve force always apparent. The usual crops, cotton, corn, hay, oats, sugar cane, tobacco, and all kinds of vegetables yield enormous returns, with several crops to the season. Hardwood timber is there in abundance—oak and ash, cypress and elm, hickory and a number of other varieties.

Vidalia, on the Mississippi River opposite Natchez, Miss., is the parish seat. Ferriday is an important railway center. The New Orleans & Northwestern, the Iron Mountain & Southern, the Texas & Pacific and a short line railroad extends from Vidalia to Jonesville and is operated as part of the Iron Mountain system. As in all parishes, game and fish are to be had for the seeking; and it is worthy of note that to the ordinary small game, to be found in almost every parish, one may add bear and deer and wild turkey, with occasional woodcock.

In the public schools of Concordia Parish are enrolled 665 pupils. The tax assessments for the past year were \$3,219,510.

De Soto.

One of the finest, most prosperous and most progressive parishes of Louisiana is DeSoto, in the Northwest portion of the State, adjoining Caddo Parish on the South. It is bounded by Caddo, Bossier, Red River, Natchitoches and Sabine Parishes, and Texas. It is well supplied with railroad lines, the Texas & Pacific, the Houston East & West Texas and the Kansas City Southern traversing it. Mansfield, on the Kansas City Southern, is the parish seat. The Texas & Pacific passes within two miles of Mansfield, and is connected with the city by a branch line.

DeSoto comprises 547,840 acres, good upland and alluvial. It is a fine farming country, the products being cotton, corn, hay, oats, tobacco, vegetables and fruits in abundance and of the finest quality. Nowhere will one find better peaches and figs and plums and grapes, as well as berries of various kinds. The parish is well watered by such streams as the Sabine, Bayou Pierre, the Bon Chasse and numerous other streams; and it may be added that fishing is one of the sports which always attracts its votaries in this parish. The water of the entire parish is of the best quality, pure, clear and cold, whether from springs or wells; and there are also numerous mineral springs which have attracted a great deal of attention. The mineral wealth of the parish places it among the first in this respect as it is producing large quantities of oil and of natural gas, and new "finds" are brought in every day; while the wealth of lignite, potters' clay, fire clay, iron, marl and green sand is yet almost wholly undeveloped. In the deposits of lignite alone DeSoto Parish has resources not yet altogether understood, but destined to bring her enormous wealth.

DeSoto Parish, once the headquarters of an old-time aristocracy, is filled with beautiful old plantation homes, and her country roads are a continual surprise and delight to the stranger. Great interest has been manifested in road improvement, and the finest model roads are constantly being extended to bring in new districts.

Mansfield has long been known as an educational center, as the Mansfield College, the State School of the Methodists of Louisiana, has been an important institution since away back in the '50's. In the parish, 3,653 pupils are attending the public schools, 400 of these in the high school grades; and the interest given to the development of the parish along agricultural lines is shown by the fact that 48 boys are members of corn clubs, 66 belong to pig clubs, and 201 are taking agricultural courses in the rural high schools; while 89 girls are members of tomato clubs, 190 are taking domestic science courses, and 36 are members of poultry clubs.

The taxes assessed in DeSoto Parish last year were \$7,177,050.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

In the southeastern portion of the State, about ninety miles northwest of New Orleans, lies the Parish of East Baton Rouge; notable as the parish which holds the State Capital, as well as the State University.

East Baton Rouge Parish is bounded by West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Livingston, Ascension and West Baton Rouge Parishes. It contains 272,000 acres of land, ranked as good uplands, bluff, and wooded and alluvial lowlands. The city of Baton Rouge is situated on the first high ground along the Mississippi above New Orleans. While it lies along the Mississippi River, a large proportion of the parish is not subject to overflow, because of those very bluffs.

All kinds of woodland growth are to be found in the beautiful forests of East Baton Rouge Parish. As for the soil itself, there are sections where it is rather poor; but in almost all sections it is wonderfully fertile and capable of the very highest development. The parish is drained by the Amite, the Comite, the Manchac, Bayou Fontaine and eight or ten smaller streams; and has the unparalleled advantage of the Mississippi River transportation, keeping down freight rates.

Railroad lines thread the parish through and through, the Texas & Pacific, Frisco, Southern Pacific and Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company giving connection to all points west; while the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, the Frisco, Illinois Central, via the Baton Rouge, Hammond & Eastern and the Louisiana Railway & Navigation give connections to all points east of the Mississippi River.

At Baton Rouge is the State University and the A. & M. College, at which thousands of young men are trained for their work in life. One of the largest oil refineries in the United States is located a few miles above Baton Rouge on the river bank.

East Baton Rouge Parish has the great advantage

of being located in the artesian belt, and artesian wells of the finest quality and of the strongest flow are to be found here and there, all over the parish.

The boll weevil has been a blessing in disguise to the people of this section, in that it has brought about diversification of crops, and has led to a renewed interest in stock raising, and this form of farm life is claiming the attention of many of the rural population. Dairying also has been found very profitable. Mineral springs have been discovered in various portions of the parish. Fruits are among the leading products wherever their value has been recognized, and there is no doubt that a greater acreage will be given up to orchards within the near future.

The parish seat, the capital of the State, a port of entry, a railroad center, an educational center—and a network of good roads stretching out from it in every direction—it will be seen that the city of Baton Rouge has many advantages not possessed by other cities.

The public schools enumerate 4,024 pupils enrolled, with 551 of these in the high schools; 54 boys in the corn clubs, 42 in the pig clubs and 97 in agricultural classes. Of the girls, 204 are taking domestic science courses.

The taxes of the parish for the past year were assessed at \$14,806,380.

The Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the Louisiana State University is one of the most important features of agricultural development in the State; and to the efficient work in that station is due much of the rising interest in live stock and diversification.

EAST CARROLL.

At the very northeastern corner of Louisiana is the Parish of East Carroll. It has Arkansas north of it, and Mississippi east; and grouped still further around it are the Parishes of Madison and Webster. It contains 256,000 acres of land—wooded lowland, and exceedingly fertile soil—but only about 60,000 acres are open and in cultivation, so that far the larger portion is waiting the coming of the homeseeker and investor, who is willing to clear a way for himself in the untrodden forests.

As for the variety of products that may be won from the soil of this fertile parish, they comprise almost everything that can be raised from the States of the Middle West to the coast line. Even rice promises to become one of the leading crops. Both sweet and Irish potatoes are raised in such abundance that they yield large returns on the investment. Both of these crops are finished in time to allow of a cotton crop being raised on the same land in the same season. Melons are especially fine; and tomatoes bring a handsome profit. This is a great strawberry country, and peaches are at their very best in this parish. Not only that, but the apple orchards are beautiful to look upon; and pecans are natives of the soil, so that one may imagine the returns from an orchard of grafted paper-shell nuts. Truck is raised in such quantities, and is so near the best markets that yields of as much as \$1,000 an acre are quoted from year to year. The native range is so good that stock are often marketed at top prices after having been raised altogether on the range. All kinds of stock are being graded up, and the improvement is marked from year to year. Thoroughbreds are to be found everywhere, and the live stock business is looking up, all through the parish.

The Mississippi River gives water transportation; and the Iron Mountain Railroad offers it the rival advantage of railroad transportation for its products. There are many bayous and lakes which drain the fertile fields of East Carroll.

The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$2,526,100.

Lake Providence, near the east center of the parish, is the parish seat.

EAST FELICIANA.

"Bluff and pine hills" is the description of the formation of East Feliciana Parish. It is along the northern

line of the eastern section of Louisiana, bounded by Mississippi and by St. Helena, Livingston, East Baton Rouge and West Feliciana Parishes.

East Feliciana parish contains 298,240 acres of land, very fertile and in many places exceedingly productive. Cotton, corn, oats, hay, sugar cane, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables and fruits are listed among the ordinary products, though many other crops may be raised. There is an abundance of very fine timber, while improved live stock has become one of the most important assets of the parish. Clinton is the parish seat.

East Feliciana is drained by the Comite and Amite Rivers, and by a number of creeks. The main line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, with several branches furnishes adequate railroad transportation. There is



BRINGING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL FROM RURAL DISTRICTS OF LOUISIANA.

a private line which extends to Jackson, where the State Insane Asylum is established. The line of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company passes through the lower part of the parish.

The best of water, the finest of vegetables, the greatest abundance of game and fish, make East Feliciana parish a desirable and delightful abiding place for the newcomer. Stock raising, as has been said, constitutes one of the most promising features of the new agriculture; and this parish is considered the home of the live stock industry in this State. As a result of this new interest, the cultivation of peanuts, soy beans and velvet beans and a number of forage plants has advanced in a wonderful degree.

In the public schools of East Feliciana, 1,265 pupils are enrolled, of whom 183 are in the high schools. The taxes for the past year amounted to \$42,624,831.

EVANGELINE.

South of the central portion of Louisiana is Evangeline Parish, bounded by Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Acadia and Allen Parishes. Its 437,760 acres of land are divided up into prairie, alluvial, pine flats, wooded lowlands, and bluffs; and the greater part of the parish, of whatever conformation, is very fertile. Cotton, rice, sugar and corn are the chief crops; but oats, hay, tobacco, truck and fruits are counted among the valuable assets. Much attention is being paid to live stock, in which there appears to be great promise in this parish. A large acreage has been planted in Satsuma oranges, and this crop promises so well that it is expected to rate as one of the leading crops of the parish. Game and fish are at their best in Evangeline Parish.

All over the parish are up-to-date schools, which are being improved from year to year; consolidated schools taking the place of the old one or two room school with none but the lower grades possible. High schools have been developed in many portions of the parish, with agricultural and domestic science departments. The parish numbers 4,474 pupils in the public schools; and considerable attention is being given to corn and

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The company is now engaged in the building of what is termed the most modern telephone office building in the South. It is an eight story structure, is an addition to the present terminal facilities of the company, and the fact that enlarged quarters of such an enormous nature are needed is all the evidence that is needed of the importance of this company to the business interests of New Orleans.

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pig clubs for the boys, and to poultry clubs for the girls.

The Nezpique and other streams drain the parish. The Texas & Pacific, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and the Rock Island furnish railroad facilities. Ville Platte is the parish seat; and is becoming known as a shipping point for poultry and eggs, Evangeline having given itself to the development of poultry interests. Good gravel roads and good bridges are among the assets of the parish, provided for by a three-mill tax as well as a per capita tax.

The tax assessments for the past year were \$4,085,330.

FRANKLIN.

In the northeastern part of the State is Franklin Parish; bounded by Richland, Madison, Tensas, Catahoula and Caldwell Parishes. It contains 293,960 acres, made up of bluff, alluvial and wooded lowlands, and a limited amount of prairie. This parish lies in the line which produces wonderful fruit, and the development of fruit alone would bring the greatest wealth to the entire parish. Cotton, corn, oats, hay, potatoes and vegetables are raised, but all could be raised in greater quantities and of better quality by close attention to intensive farming and to diversification. The soil is very fertile, and its capacity is virtually unlimited.

Franklin Parish is drained by Boeuf River, by Bayou Macon, by Turkey and Deer Creeks and by Turkey Lake; and all these streams furnish good fishing grounds. Game is plentiful throughout the parish. The New Orleans & Northwestern railroad gives Franklin Parish its connection with outside markets.

All through the parish water is plentiful, and there are many features of farm life which make the parish an enticing spot for the home builder.

Winnsboro, on Turkey Creek, is the parish seat, and is a prosperous town. Schools in the parish are all on the up-grade, the attendance at the public schools numbering 2,895, with 186 in the high schools. In the boys' corn clubs are 28 members; 18 in the pig clubs, and 18 in the agricultural classes; while 22 girls are members of tomato clubs, and 42 are taking domestic science training.

The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,524,770.

GRANT.

A little north of the center of the State is Grant Parish, bounded by Winn, LaSalle, Rapides and Natchitoches Parishes. This is one of the most interesting parishes of the State, as it opens up such worlds of opportunity before the investor.

Grant contains 407,040 acres of land, classed as pine hills and alluvial. Cotton, corn, oats, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum and vegetables—the ordinary products of the northern section of the State—are classed among its products but a world of other farm products might easily be added to these. The fruits are at their best in this section. The timber, both pine and hardwood, should be a source of inexhaustible wealth, when its capabilities are thoroughly understood. As for the mineral wealth of this parish, it embraces such things as marble, limestone, marl, lignite, fire clay, potters' clay, iron and gypsum. Think of such wealth as this, awaiting development, and as yet untouched.

Grant is drained by the Red and Little Rivers, by Bayou Jatt, the Rigolet de Bon Dieu and other streams. It is well watered, and it may be added that the water supply is of the best.

Colfax, the parish seat, is on the line of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company. It is a thriving town. Surface oil indications are indicative of a potential oil field near by. It has three saw mills, a cotton seed oil mill, brick yard and a grist mill. The other railroads that pass through Grant parish are the Louisiana & Arkansas and the Iron Mountain.

Grant Parish has manifested quite an unusual interest in schools, and numbers 4,163 pupils in the various grades; 363 of these in the high school. The rural schools are engaging a great deal of attention in the upbuilding of agricultural interests, 21 boys being

enlisted in the corn clubs, 50 in the pig clubs, and 127 in the agricultural classes. Of the girls, 44 are members of tomato clubs, 93 are taking domestic science courses, and 30 are members of poultry clubs.

Tax assessments for the past year amounted to \$4,038,224.

IBERIA.

In the most beautiful section of the State in the lovely Teche country, is the parish of Iberia. Grouped around it are St. Martin—the true Evangeline country. Iberville, Assumption, St. Mary, Vermillion and Lafayette parishes. Iberia contains 426,880 acres, made up



POTATO DIGGING IN LOUISIANA

of prairies, sea marsh, alluvial, wooded lowlands and bluff. As a rule, the soil is exceedingly fertile, and there is almost no limit to its productiveness. Sugar is the principal crop; but the climate and soil are equally well adapted to rice and other crops, and to the fruits of South Louisiana. In Iberia parish are the wonderful salt mines which are seemingly inexhaustible.

The timber is of the finest quality. The parish is turning attention to the raising of live stock, and with this end in view diversification is practiced to a greater extent every year. Grading up is practiced, and better cattle, hogs, horses and mules and poultry are to be found on every side.

Truck growing gives the most gratifying returns, and it is apparent that this might be made one of the leading agricultural features of the parish.

Iberia is drained by the Teche, the Petit Anse, and the Coulee du Portage. The Teche is navigable to New Iberia, which is a beautiful town built on that lovely river and shaded by immense native pecan and oak trees. New Iberia, the parish seat, is on the main line of the Southern Pacific and there are branches extending through other portions of the parish. A branch line of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico also passes through the parish.

Iberia has taken the lead in good-road building, and has a number of model roads already built or projected.

The attendance at the public schools numbers 3,410; and of this number 246 are in the high school grades.

The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$7,460,249.

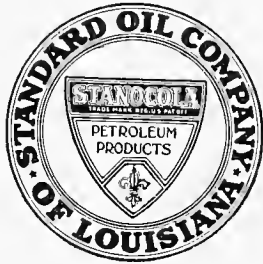
IBERVILLE.

Among the Southern parishes, Iberville is surrounded by Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Assumption, Iberia, and St. Martin parishes. It contains 413,440 acres of wooded lowlands and alluvial; an exceedingly productive soil, capable of bringing immense crops. Sugar is the chief crop, but cotton, corn, hay and oats, any amount and any variety of garden products and all kinds of feed stuffs are produced in great quantities, wherever diversification is practiced. Live stock is attracting more and more

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attention, and the time is coming when this will be one of the principal products of the parish.

The cypress lumber industry is a source of great wealth to the parish, and the supply of cypress seems almost inexhaustible.

The parish is drained by the Mississippi river, which passes through the eastern portion of it, and by Grand River, Bayou Goula, the Plaquemine, Maringouin, Grosse Tete, Manchac and other streams. It has the Texas & Pacific in that portion of the parish which lies west of the Mississippi, and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, Frisco, and Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co., on the east.

Plaquemine, on the west bank of the Mississippi is the parish seat. It is on the main line of the Texas & Pacific, and is also on the famous Plaquemine Locks, built by the United States government, one of the largest pieces of masonry in the country.

The supply of drinking water is limited, so the cistern is brought into requisition to supply water for the homes; and it must be remembered that in the country and in rural towns cistern water is all that could be desired.

Fruits of various kinds are among the assets of Iberville; and nowhere is game more abundant, or is the fishing finer.

The public schools of Iberville Parish have 2,281 pupils enrolled. The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$4,484,648.

JACKSON

In the northern part of the State is Jackson parish, bounded by Lincoln, Ouachita, Caldwell, Winn and Bienville parishes. Good upland and pine hills make up the parish, which contains 369,230 acres. The soil is generally fertile; and cotton, which is the chief crop, is always profitable, diversification has set in, not only in Jackson but in almost all the parishes; and good crops of corn, hay, oats, sorghum, vegetables and other products are harvested. Naturally, this diversification has led to a greater interest in live stock, and much attention is being given to forage crops of various kinds.

A steady improvement of stock has been the rule during the past few years, and many kinds of stock are being graded up.

Jackson is drained by small tributaries of the Dugdemona river, and by Bayou Castor.

The railroad facilities are unusually good, as the Rock Island, the Tremont & Gulf and the Ouachita Northwestern pass through the parish in various portions, so that communication with good markets is always possible.

Jonesboro in the southwestern corner of the parish, is the parish seat, and is an important town in that portion of the State.

Extensive areas of the rapidly diminishing long-leaf pine form one of the great assets of Jackson Parish; and as the pine is cut off, the pine lands offer splendid opportunities to settlers. As in other parishes, there is an abundance of both game and fish.

The public schools of the parish have 3,410 pupils enrolled; 310 of these taking high school courses. Ten of the boys are members of corn clubs, and are demonstrating how much corn can be raised on an acre of Jackson parish land; while twenty are members of pig clubs, and fifty-nine are taking agricultural courses. Nineteen girls are members of poultry clubs, and seventy-seven are taking domestic science in the higher schools. Taxes for the parish were assessed at \$2,409,215 last year.

JEFFERSON.

Jefferson is one of the southeastern parishes, lying on both sides of the Mississippi River. It is bounded by Lake Pontchartrain, and Orleans, Plaquemines, Lafourche and St. Charles Parishes.

Jefferson Parish contains 390,961 acres, made up of coast marsh, alluvial and lowlands. Its products are almost unlimited in variety as well as in quantity, as the soil is exceedingly fertile and the climate makes it possible to raise three or four crops a year. Sugar is the chief crop, but there are also rice, corn, potatoes,

truck and fruits to be counted among the most ordinary products. The amount of truck raised is enormous, and of the finest kind; and the fruits include oranges, grapefruit, mandarines, tangerines, kumquats, loquats and many others.

The timber of the parish is mainly cypress, which is steadily finding its way to the great cypress mills across the river.

Jefferson Parish is drained by the Mississippi, the Lake, and by Bayous Barataria, Des Familles, St. Denis, Dupont and Grand. The Texas & Pacific, Southern Pacific, Gulf & Grand Isle, Illinois Central, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, Frisco and Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, furnish unequaled railroad facilities.

Jefferson Parish has for its parish seat Gretna, on the west bank of the Mississippi River above Algiers. Gretna is a prosperous town, with a large and growing interest in manufactures, and the river bank is putting on a skyline of factory chimneys.

The cattle industry is receiving closer attention every year. The nearness of the New Orleans market insures ready and profitable sale for any agricultural product, and the future of Jefferson Parish is a very bright and promising one.

Jefferson Parish is especially rich in the seafoods which throng all its adjacent waters.

The public schools of the parish number 2,516 pupils in attendance.

Taxes for the past year amounted to \$7,211,912.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

One of the new parishes, carved out of Calcasieu several years ago, is Jefferson Davis, which makes up in vim and aggressiveness what it lacks in age. It is bounded by Allen, Acadia, Cameron, and Calcasieu; and is in the southwestern corner of the State. The parish comprises 352,830 acres, and the home-seeker may have his choice of prairie, pine hill, pine flat, alluvial and wooded lowlands. He will find rice the chief crop, as this parish lies in the great rice belt of Southern Louisiana; but sugar, corn, cotton, hay, oats, fruits and vegetables are also among the products.

Timber is plentiful; and in no parish is greater



CLEARING SWAMP LANDS OF LOUISIANA.

interest taken in live stock. The dipping of cattle is carried forward all over the parish, and it will soon be one of the tick-free parishes. Diversification is practiced more and more every year; and many farms are equipped with silos, which insure the best winter feed for stock.

The good roads movement has taken strong hold on Jefferson Davis Parish, and arrangements have been made for more than one hundred miles of hard-surface roads, a great extent of which is already completed. By such agencies as this the parish has provided for the rapid development of the farming districts.

The formation of the new parish necessitated the building of a new courthouse, and this was done without delay. Jennings, the parish seat, which was already a flourishing town, now has a \$90,000 courthouse; and

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in addition, a fine high school building, with domestic science and manual training departments. The parish boasts of 34 white schools, with an enrollment of 3,822; of which number the high schools claim 312. Corn clubs and pig clubs are doing fine work for the parish. Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$5,079,660.

The parish is traversed by the Southern Pacific, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and the Iron Mountain Railways.

One of the first oil fields of the South was discovered in this parish, but at the time of discovery it was then a part of Calcasieu Parish. The field is located near Jennings and is still in profitable operation. Another oil field, which promises much for the parish, is located near Welsh.

LAFAYETTE.

There are but two parishes in the State smaller than little Lafayette, which is in the southern part of the State, founded by St. Landry, St. Martin, Iberia, Vermillion and Acadia. It contains 152,960 acres of prairie, alluvial and bluff; but it must be said that its list of advantages is as large as its actual size is small. Rice, sugar and cotton are listed among the chief products; but there are many others produced in large quantities. This is one of the parishes in which live stock are at their best. Alfalfa is being cultivated with great success, which encourages the breeding of live stock. Hardwood timber is plentiful.

Oil has been developed in paying quantities, only a few miles from Lafayette, the parish seat. In Lafayette is located the Southwestern Industrial Institute, one of the leading State educational institutions.

Lafayette Parish is drained by Bayous Carencro, and Tortue, and by Vermillion River. The Southern Pacific Railroad with branch lines gives the parish its railroad communication with other cities. The Southern Pacific also has shops at Lafayette.

The City of Lafayette has a great sugar refinery, planing mills, a cotton seed oil plant, a compress and other manufacturing enterprises.

This splendid parish offers many attractions to the new-comer; and perhaps they may be summed up in the prosperous condition of the schools. The attendance at the public schools of the parish amounts to 4,359. Seventy-eight boys in the parish are members of corn clubs, forty-two are organized in pig clubs, and one hundred are taking agricultural courses in the schools. Sixty-seven girls are members of tomato clubs, and are demonstrating just how many tomatoes can be raised on one-tenth of an acre, with intelligent cultivation. More than one hundred are in domestic science classes; and twenty-one are members of poultry clubs. Nothing could give better evidence of the coming prosperity of the parish than the interest these young people are taking in the betterment of the farms.

Taxes are assessed at \$6,609,652.

LAFOURCHE.

One of the very notable parishes of Southern Louisiana is Lafourche; bounded by St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Jefferson, Terrebonne and Assumption Parishes and the Gulf of Mexico.

Lafourche contains 655,260 acres of wooded lowlands, sea marsh and alluvial. It is one of the phenomenally rich parishes, so far as soil is concerned; while the climate is so mild that three or four crops may be brought from the same fields in one season. Sugar is the chief product, but rice, corn, hay, oats, worlds of vegetables and in fact a great variety of the ordinary Southern farm products may always be relied on. Oysters, crabs, shrimp and fish constitute one of the chief assets of the parish. Timber is plentiful.

Lafourche is known as the great poultry-raising section within easy reach of New Orleans, and Lafourche eggs always command the top market price.

The parish is drained by Bayous Lafourche, Des Allemands and Grand; and indeed, there are multitudes of waterways threading the parish, and multitudes of the farmers and plantation owners now possess motor boats in which they make quick and easy trips to New Orleans, bringing loads of produce.

The Texas & Pacific and the Southern Pacific furnish

railroad transportation to the parish. Thibodaux, on Bayou Lafourche, the parish seat, is a progressive town with many industries.

Live stock is being raised extensively, and with great success; an enterprise which is greatly aided by the fact that native pasturage is of the best, furnishing grazing all through the winter.

The attendance at the public schools is rated at 5,353; of these 184 being in the high school grades. Taxes are assessed at \$4,735,780.

LIVINGSTON.

One of the southeastern Louisiana parishes, Livingston is bounded by St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Lake Maurepas, St. John the Baptist, Ascension and East Baton Rouge. It has an area of 379,620 acres, and is made up of bluff, pine flats, alluvial, and wooded lowlands. No parish in the State has more beautiful or more valuable forests. The land is generally exceedingly rich, adapted to the production of cotton, corn, hay, oats, sorghum, rice, tobacco and an infinite variety of vegetables and fruits.

Livingston Parish is drained by the Amite and the Tickfaw Rivers and a large number of creeks. Springfield is the parish seat. The water throughout the parish is exceptionally good in quality and very abundant.

Cotton is the chief crop; but all the other products mentioned above are very important. Sweet and Irish potatoes are raised in great quantities. Added to the various products which seem to belong to the northern part of the State are such crops as rice, sorghum and sugar cane, all of which are raised in paying quantities. Especial attention is being paid to paper-shell pecans, and the parish has quite a large acreage in these valuable trees. Peaches, plums, figs, grapes and many other varieties of fruits are raised in great abundance.

The rivers and creeks of this parish furnish fine fishing grounds, and are famous among sportsmen.

The Baton Rouge, Hammond & Eastern Road passes through the center of the parish. The New Orleans, Natchitoches & Northern also passes through the parish.

Tax assessments for the past year were \$3,228,780.

A public school membership of 2,981 testifies to the interest taken in education in Livingston Parish; and there is a promising membership in corn and pig clubs as well as in poultry clubs.

LaSALLE.

North of the center of Louisiana lies LaSalle Parish, surrounded by Caldwell, Catahoula, Avoyelles, Rapides, Grant and Winn Parishes. It contains 424,000 acres, pine hills, wooded lowlands and alluvial. All the products that naturally belong to many sections thrive in this fine country; cotton, corn, hay, oats, tobacco, vegetables and fruits listed among the number. This is the especial home of fine live stock, and great numbers of graded and thoroughbred cattle and logs are raised.

LaSalle is rich in mineral deposits, among them being chalk, kaolin, bauxite, gypsum, limestone, grindstone, fullers' earth, fire clay, lignite, potters' clay, talc, lead and iron, all in large quantities. Very little attempt has been made to develop this wonderful mineral wealth, and it all remains for the enterprise and capital of the future.

This, along with agriculture and live stock constitutes the coming prosperity of this richly endowed parish.

Lumber is the chief industry of today. The Louisiana & Arkansas and the Iron Mountain are the railroads which give communication with other sections. Mineral waters are found, some of them of high medicinal value. White Sulphur Springs is becoming a popular summer resort.

Jena, the parish seat, has paved streets, electric lights; a fine court house, and a very up-to-date three-story brick high school building. The parish has two high schools, one agricultural school, three domestic science schools, and numbers 4,837 pupils in attendance within the parish. Corn clubs numbering 60, and tomato clubs numbering 15 show that an interest is

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being taken in agriculture by the young people of the parish.

At Urania is the one forest preserve of the State, about 45,000 acres now being in process of reforestation. This work is being carried on under the supervision of the State of Louisiana, with due assistance from the department of Forest Service of the United States Government. A herd of elk have been placed in the forest, while herds of the common deer and other specimens of wild animal life have served to attract national attention to the preserve. During the year of 1916 this great preserve was used by the graduating class of the school of forestry of Yale University for putting on the finishing touches to the education of members of the class.

The good roads movement has strong advocates in LaSalle Parish, and model roads are being built in all directions.

Tax assessments amount to \$3,737,870.

LINCOLN.

Among the northern group of parishes is Lincoln, bounded by Union, Ouachita, Jackson, Bienville, Webster, and the State of Arkansas. It is made up of 368,000 acres, good upland, red sandy clay, and very productive. The elevation is fine, amounting to 312 feet in portions of the parish. Cotton, corn, oats, hay, sorghum, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes and a wealth of vegetables make up the products. Live stock flourishes, as in many other parishes. The mineral wealth of the parish is noticeable, comprising marl, potters' clay, fire clay, and lignite.

Lincoln is drained by Bayou D'Arbonne and a number of smaller streams. With such a wealth of minerals in the ground, it is to be expected that there would be mineral springs; and chalybeate springs are to be found in many portions of the parish.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad passes through Lincoln Parish east and west; the Rock Island traverses it north and south. Ruston, the parish seat, is at the junction of these two lines. It is a thriving city, the site of the State Industrial Institute, where more than six hundred pupils receive very valuable training, with tuition entirely free. The Louisiana Chautauqua is also held in Ruston, and is considered among the assets of this parish.

Ruston has a cotton compress and a cottonseed-oil mill, to take care of the main product of the parish. It also has a fertilizer factory, and manufactures its own ice and electricity.

The timber of the parish covers a wide range, comprising both pine and hardwoods, and is made up of some of the most beautiful forests in the State. As a fruit country, Lincoln has no superior; peaches especially being at their best; while pears, plums, apples, quinces and grapes attain great perfection.

The attendance at schools throughout the parish numbers 3,607. The corn clubs have enlisted 26, the pig clubs 32; and 146 boys are taking agricultural courses; while 36 girls are members of tomato clubs, 31 are in poultry clubs, and 182 are taking domestic science courses. These figures speak volumes for the enterprise of the parish at large.

Taxes are assessed at \$3,035,315.

MADISON.

Among the northeast parishes of the State is Madison, bounded by East Carroll, the State of Mississippi, Tensas, Franklin and Richland Parishes. In area it comprises 397,605 acres. The soil is alluvial and wooded lowland, of exceeding fertility—fertile beyond belief, as it has been expressed. Cotton, rice, corn and truck compose the chief products, but almost everything that can be raised in the Southern States may be added to the list.

Madison is drained by the Tensas River, Bayou Macon, and eight or ten smaller streams. This parish is a country of beautiful lakes, such as Bear Lake, One Eagle, Grassy, Swan and others; and it need not be said that all of them are full of fish and offer magnificent sport to the lover of fine fishing.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific and the Memphis, Helena & Louisiana furnish railroad trans-

portation for the parish. Tallulah, the parish seat, is an enterprising town, with several manufacturing plants; among them a hoop and stave factory, a cottonseed oil plant, an ice factory and a cotton gin.

Interest in live stock is growing; and the promise for the future along this line is very bright. With the



A WHEAT FIELD IN NORTH LOUISIANA.

possibility of unlimited farm products, of forage crops and silos, it will be seen that stock may be raised at the smallest possible expense, and will become a very profitable investment.

The parish is sparsely settled; not more than sixty or seventy thousand acres being opened up for cultivation, so that here is a great opportunity for the homeseeker. The public schools of the parish have 352 pupils; but some interest is being manifested in corn and pig clubs. The assessments for the past year amounted to \$4,000,500.

MOREHOUSE.

Another northeastern parish is Morehouse, situated not far from the northeastern corner of the State and bounded by Arkansas, West Carroll, Richland, Ouachita, and Union Parishes. This is one of the larger parishes, with an area of 486,400 acres. Alluvial, good upland and wooded lowlands make up its formation. This is listed among the very fertile parishes, and produces large crops of cotton, corn, hay, tobacco and vegetables.

Morehouse is well drained by the Ouachita and Boeuf Rivers, and Bayous Bonne Idee, Bartholomew and Gallion. One of the assets of the parish is its excellent drinking water.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific passes through the southern point of the parish, the Iron Mountain traverses it north and south, and the New Orleans and Northwestern road crosses the parish from southeast to northwest.

Bastrop, located on the higher levels of the parish, is the parish seat, and is known as one of the most progressive towns of that section.

While much attention is paid to cotton as the "Money Crop," various other products are produced in great abundance which make for better living and for general prosperity. Sweet and Irish potatoes are among these, and sorghum and sugar cane are produced very abundantly. The fruits are of the finest, as this parish is in the great fruit belt of the State, and Morehouse peaches and plums, pears and grapes are known all over the country.

Both pine and hardwood furnish great timber wealth to Morehouse Parish.

The public schools have an attendance of 1,553; and fifteen boys are members of corn clubs, nineteen of pig clubs and sixty-seven are taking agricultural courses. The girls have shown as much enthusiasm for the uplift of farm life, as thirty-two are members of tomato clubs, fifteen of poultry clubs and fifty-eight are taking domestic science courses.

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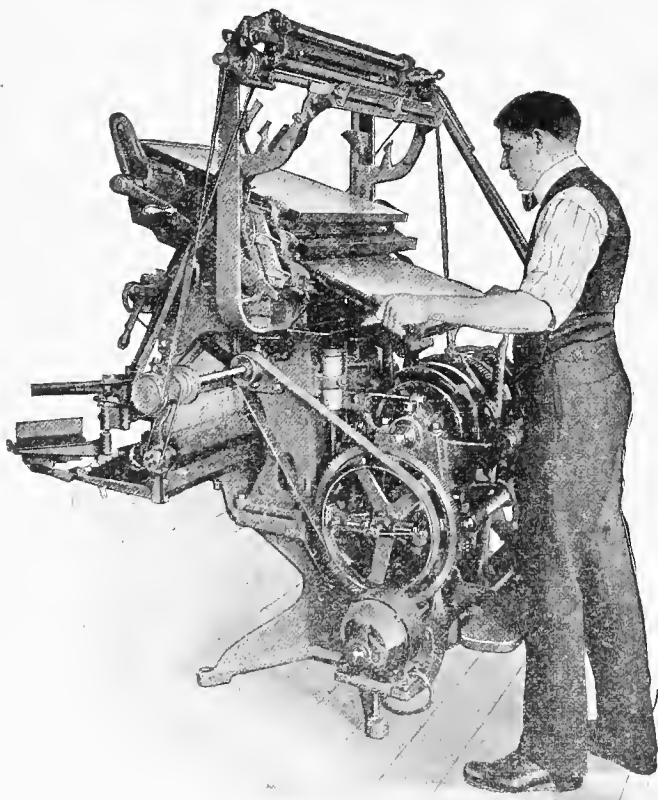
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Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,843,250. The parish also has excellent oil and natural gas prospects.

NATCHITOCHES.

One of the most important and interesting parishes in the State is Natchitoches, in the middle west. The parish is bounded by Red River, Bienville, Winn, Grant, Rapides, Sabine, DeSoto and Vernon Parishes.

It is one of the largest parishes in the State, comprising 825,000 acres. Alluvial, good upland, pine flats giving a sufficient variety to the formation; and it may be said that from end to end the parish is very productive, capable of bringing a great variety of important products and in very great abundance.

Natchitoches Parish is drained by Red and Cane Rivers, and by Bayous Saline, Pierre and Natchez, and the Rigolet du Bon Dieu.

The Texas & Pacific, the Louisiana & Northwestern and the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, provide especially good communication with other portions of the State.

The City of Natchitoches, the parish seat, is a very old town and has a long and interesting history back of it; but it is keeping up with the march of events in the new times. The Louisiana State Normal School is located here, and draws to the city seven or eight hundred young men and women annually.

Cotton is looked on as the chief crop, but corn and oats, hay and potatoes of both kinds, sorghum, sugar cane, peas and soy and velvet beans produce large crops, and are raised extensively.

While tobacco is raised with profit in almost every parish of the State, the Natchitoches tobacco has a great reputation wherever tobacco is used.

Fruits are especially favored by soil and climate; while pine and hardwood are products of the extensive forests. Live stock is being raised in great numbers, and it is a foregone conclusion that this industry will be promoted to a great extent during the next few years.

The mineral wealth of Natchitoches Parish will eventually attract wide attention and will become a source of enormous wealth. Among the items are counted such things as lignite, marl, marble, limestone, kaolin, iron, fire clay, and potters' clay.

The public school attendance in the parish is listed at 4,706, with 365 in the high schools. Twenty-two boys are members of corn clubs, sixteen are giving their attention to pig clubs, and 125 are studying agriculture in the rural schools. Fourteen girls are members of tomato clubs.

The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$7,868,750.

ORLEANS.

In the southeastern portion of the State is Orleans Parish; one of the smallest parishes in the State and the most important in material things. It is all included in the city limits of New Orleans, comprises 127,360 acres, and is bounded by Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne and St. Bernard and Jefferson Parishes.

Alluvial and wooded lowland make up the parish; but it may be said that there is no limit to the productiveness of the soil nor to the variety of farm products which may be won from the fields. Most of the cultivated land in the parish is planted in truck, of which enormous quantities are raised for the New Orleans markets; and one of the pleasant sights of the outlying districts of the city is the beautiful truck gardens, green almost the year round, and with some product being taken off, and another planted in its place, from year's end to year's end. Corn, sugar cane, rice and a great number of other products are grown; and the markets of New Orleans are always stocked with the largest of Orleans Parish fields and gardens.

The fruits of this parish make a fine showing, comprising oranges, mandarines, tangerines, kumquats, grapefruit, figs and an unlimited number of gulf coast fruits.

The parish is drained by the lakes and Bayou St.

John, also by the two extensive canals which connect the city directly with the lakes.

Most of the railroads of the State center at New Orleans, which has the very finest railroad connection with the entire United States. The Mississippi River, in addition, gives the city and the parish the advantage of water transportation, which keeps down freight rates. Through the network of waterways toward the west, there is water transportation to and from an enormous area; and this is giving New Orleans, the parish seat, greater advantages from year to year.

New Orleans is the site of Tulane University, of Loyola College, of H. Sophie Newcomb College and of many other fine educational institutions. It has a very fine school system; the attendance in the public schools of the parish numbering 46,507; and of these 4,668 are members of the high schools.

The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$246,123,331.

OUACHITA.

Ouachita Parish is in the northern part of the State, bounded by Union, Richland, Caldwell, Jackson and Lincoln Parishes. It comprises 398,720 acres, and is made up of good upland, alluvial and wooded lowland.

The parish is drained by the beautiful Ouachita River, which is navigable for nine months of the year. The section which lies to the east of the Ouachita is comparatively level, a rich, sandy loam, with heavy forests of hardwood; while on the west are hills and bottoms with mingled pine and hardwood forests.

Ouachita is in the artesian belt, and the finest artesian wells are being developed all through that section. Monroe, the parish seat, is the second oldest town in the State, and with West Monroe, on the other side of the river, makes up one of the most flourishing cities.

A few miles west of Monroe is Calhoun, where the North Louisiana Experiment Station is located. Monroe itself boasts one of the unique features of the State; an inland salt water natatorium, which has become a very important asset to the city and parish. With the water was found natural gas in sufficient quantities to heat the water and light the natatorium.

All kinds of farm products may be raised profitably in Ouachita Parish, but it is probable that cotton is one of the most important; and there are numerous cottonseed oil mills to take care of the seed. There are large and important saw mills, and factories of various kinds. The interest in live stock is growing, and cattle and hogs, especially, are graded up from year to year.

The good roads movement is developing rapidly. Concrete bridges and culverts are constructed, the sand and gravel of the local deposits furnishing a part of the material.

The schools of the parish have an attendance of 2,532; and of these, 219 are members of the high schools. Monroe has 740. The taxes for the year past amounted to \$10,065,465.

The possibilities of oil and natural gas fields within the parish limits are not to be overlooked and at this time plans are underway looking to the drilling of a number of test wells.

The railway transportation facilities of the parish are excellent, including the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, the Iron Mountain & Southern and the Arkansas & Louisiana.

PLAQUEMINES.

In the southeast corner of Louisiana, making up that long arm that reaches away out into the Gulf, and including all the various mouths of the river, is Plaquemines Parish. It is bounded by St. Bernard and Jefferson Parishes, and by the Gulf, and comprises 100,550 acres, alluvial and coast marsh. Point a la Hache is the parish seat; established on the east bank of the river.

It would be impossible to make an estimate of the productiveness of this parish, in its long stretch down the river on both banks. Sugar, rice, corn and vegetables are raised in great quantities wherever interest turns in that direction. The finest orange groves, and groves of all citrus fruits, indeed, are to be found in

RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

this parish; and enormous quantities are shipped out every year. Many of the old plantations along this stretch of river have been cut up into small farms of ten or even five acres, and are being beautifully cultivated; and the truck grown in this section is among the best that comes to the New Orleans market, or that is shipped to northern cities.

Fine timber, mostly cypress, is found in Plaquemines Parish. Some attention is paid to live stock.

The parish is drained by the river, and by Bayous Cheniere, Terre au Boeuf and others. The Grand Isle



HIGH SCHOOL, MONROE.

& Gulf road runs down the western side of the river, furnishing shipping facilities for an immense amount of truck.

Hunting assures excellent sport to the huntsman, and nowhere is there better fishing. There is a very large oyster industry in this parish, with canneries which take care of the schooner-loads that are brought in at various places.

The public schools number 1,063 pupils in attendance. Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$2,692,166.

POINTE COUPEE.

One of the parishes which came into notice at the very earliest settlement of Louisiana was Pointe Coupee; a parish which was celebrated first for its large production of indigo; and later for its mammoth yield of tobacco. Still later Pointe Coupee became the great sugar country; and it is only within the last few years that it has demonstrated to the planter that it can produce anything one could mention, and produce all of it at once.

Pointe Coupee is in the eastern part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi River, and bounded by Concordia, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry and Avoyelles Parishes. It comprises 368,000 acres, alluvial and wooded lowlands.

The products of today are manifold, but among them may be listed such things as sugar, cotton, corn, hay, oats, rice, tobacco and vegetables. In addition to these, the fruits are excellent; and live stock flourishes as it does in very few sections of the State.

New Roads is the parish seat, a fine and progressive town, with a great deal of enterprise among the citizens. It has been said of this country that it is naturally fertile; that it was once one of the banner cotton raising sections, that it is still raising it, but no longer depends on it for any one crop. There is diversification now, and everywhere the fields are dotted with live stock. The Jefferson Highway is to run through Pointe Coupee Parish; and already the parish has 325 miles of good public roads.

All through the parish, one finds handsome public school buildings, every one of them with an experimen-

tal plot where the pupils receive some instruction in farming and gardening. There are canning, corn and pig clubs in connection with the schools; and four hundred boys made an average of 76 bushels of corn an acre. Not only this—one of the most important developments of this or of any other parish—the boys of the schools plant 5,000 pecan trees every year, and a like number of fruit trees. Given ten years of such work as this, and one may form an estimate of what Pointe Coupee will become.

A pecan avenue in the front of one of the plantation homes is said to yield \$2,500 a year.

Alfalfa and lespedeza furnish magnificent crops of hay. The land is rolling, and there is natural drainage. All over the parish dipping vats are to be found. Stock farming is progressing wonderfully, and there are farms where fine mules are being raised; also cattle and hogs.

New Roads has fine banks, cotton gins, oil mills, sugar mills, ice plant, brick plant, saw mills and other enterprises. Attendance at public schools throughout the parish numbers 4,251; 333 of these being in the high schools. Fifty boys are members of corn clubs, sixty belong to pig clubs, and forty to agricultural classes.

Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,424,502.

The main line and a branch line of the Texas & Pacific afford excellent rail transportation facilities to the markets of the United States.

RAPIDES.

Near the center of the State is Rapides Parish, bounded by Grant, LaSalle, Avoyelles, Evangeline, Allen, Vernon and Natchitoches.

Rapides comprises 945,440 acres, and is one of the larger parishes. It is made up of pine flats and alluvial, with some bluff and a little prairie.

In this parish, as well as a few others, it would be difficult to enumerate the crops that may be grown with great advantage to the farmer. The chocolate lands of Rapides are especially fertile, and constitute one of the finest assets of the parish. Cotton, sugar, rice, corn, oats, hay, tobacco, vegetables—all these may be classed among the ordinary products, and many others may be added to these; such as sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, soy and velvet beans and an untold wealth of forage plants. The facility with which such crops as these may be produced is leading to an increased interest throughout the parish in live stock.

One of the most interesting features of the parish is the hot gas and salt wells at Boyce, not far from Alexandria, the parish seat, in the northwestern part of the parish. The water has been analyzed, and found to be of very fine quality. If it were exploited as it should be, it is believed that it would attain as much distinction and be as beneficial as the waters of Hot Springs or Mineral Wells.

As an instance of the progressive spirit which pervades the entire parish, it may be stated that Rapides voted half a million dollars to improve drainage; and a direct tax for good roads. On the cut-over pine lands near Alexandria several Bohemian colonies have been established, and are developing the land rapidly. On an island formed by the Red and Bayou Rapides there is a tract of 100,000 acres said to be the best alfalfa land in the country. This crop is cut six times a year, and yields one ton an acre to the cutting.

The eager interest in education may be estimated from the fact that there are 9,000 pupils attending the public schools of Rapides. The corn and pig clubs are attracting attention; and among the girls, it may be said that 76 are members of tomato clubs, while 175 are taking domestic science courses.

Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$12,847,760.

Alexandria, one of the leading cities of the State, is the parish seat of Rapides. It is famous as a railway and manufacturing center, for its magnificent public buildings and the excellence of its hotel facilities.

The parish is drained by the Red and Calcasieu

Rivers and by Bayous Rapides, Saline, Boeuf and others. The railroads that traverse the parish are the Texas & Pacific, the Rock Island, the Louisiana & Arkansas, the Iron Mountain, the Alexandria & Western, the St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf, the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, the Southern Pacific, Red River & Gulf and the Shreveport, Alexandria & Southwestern Railways.

RED RIVER.

Red River Parish is one of the northwest group, bounded by Bossier, Bienville, Natchitoches and DeSoto Parishes. It contains 256,000 acres, made up of good upland and alluvial. Cotton is the chief crop, but corn, oats, hay, potatoes, legumes and vegetables are raised in great abundance. The soil is very rich, and responds readily to cultivation.

Red River Parish is drained by Red River, and Grand and Blacklake Bayous. The Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, the Texas & Pacific and the Sibley, Lake Bisteneau Southern furnish railroad transportation for the products.

Alfalfa is becoming one of the most important crops, and will command a larger acreage from year to year. The fruits of the parish are exceptionally fine, and nowhere is there a better field for fine pecans.

The forest growth is made up of both pine and hardwood. Game and fish are very abundant.

Oil has been developed in the southern part of the parish, and this field is a source of great wealth, as the output is millions of barrels.

The attendance at the public schools of the parish amounts to 2,479.

Coushatta, on Red River, is the Parish seat; and has long been a town of importance.

The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,829,052.

RICHLAND.

The northeastern portion of the State holds Richland Parish, bounded by Morehouse, West Carroll, Madison, Franklin, Caldwell and Ouachita Parishes. It includes 369,920 acres, bluff, alluvial and wooded lowlands; and it boasts of very productive soil. Richland Parish is drained by Boeuf River and Bayous Macon and Lafourche, and a number of smaller streams. The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific and the New Orleans & Northwestern pass through the parish. Rayville, the parish seat, is at the intersection of the two roads, and has fine railroad communication with outside markets.

Cotton is the chief crop, but a great variety of products may be won from the fertile soil of Richland Parish. Nowhere are there finer fruits, and this one product is destined to be known all over the United States when the citizens learn the value of selection and of spraying to protect trees from insect enemies.

Potatoes are raised with great success, and yield large crops. Sorghum is a profitable crop, especially as a forage plant. Live stock is beginning to count among the profitable investments of the farmer.

Game and fish are ready for the sportsman. The parish is especially rich in fine hardwood timber.

The public schools of the parish number 3,088 pupils in attendance, and the interest in agricultural affairs is shown by the fact that seventeen boys are engaged in showing their fathers how much corn can really be raised on one acre of land; while 29 others are raising fine pigs, as a demonstration of what can be done with the hog business in Louisiana.

Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,370,095.

SABINE.

In the western line of parishes, bordering on Texas, is Sabine Parish, bounded by DeSoto, Natchitoches, and Vernon Parishes, and by Texas. It comprises 645,120 acres, good upland, pine and alluvial. In the uplands, the soil is red clay mixed with sand; and in the lowlands, a fine sandy loam. Cotton, corn, hay and oats, potatoes, vegetables—the number of products is almost unlimited. Especial mention must be made

of the fruits, which are exceedingly fine. Strawberries are at their best in Sabine Parish; and blackberries and dewberries grow wild, coming to great perfection.

The mineral wealth of the parish is almost wholly undeveloped, but it will bring a flood of investors some day. Sabine has fine deposits of lignite, marble, limestone, potters' clay, fire clay, gypsum and marl, and this should be sufficient to attract world-wide attention. Its oil and gas prospects are also attracting attention.

Only ninety thousand acres of this parish have been opened. The parish is well drained, and there is little stagnant water. It is to be noted that water for drinking purposes, in springs and wells, is soft and clear and very desirable.

Among the agricultural products, peanuts are claiming a larger acreage, and this means that more live stock is being raised than in former years. Both sweet and Irish potatoes succeed wonderfully. Stock find abundant grazing in the open, nine months of the year; and with the help of peanuts and soy beans and such forage plants may be made ready for market at very little expense.

Many, the parish seat, is on the Kansas City Southern Road, which traverses the parish from north to south.

The schools in this parish are in a flourishing condition, and number the pupils in attendance at 4,858. The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$4,327,731.

The parish is also rich in forests of hardwood and pine and its sawmills are its leading industries.

ST. BERNARD.

In the Southeastern part of the State is St. Bernard parish, bounded by Orleans and Plaquemines parishes and by Lake Borgne and the Gulf. It comprises 435,205 acres, marsh and alluvial. It is one of the parishes which boasts of phenomenally rich soil; and brings enormous crops of sugar, rice, truck, as well as figs and all kinds of citrus fruits. As for oysters, shrimp, crabs, fish, and all other kinds of seafoods, this parish is one of the richest in the State.

St. Bernard is drained by Lake Borgne, and by Bayous Terre au Boeuf, L'Outre and Biloxi. The New Orleans Southern Railroad traverses the parish, St. Bernard is the parish seat.

The chief industry of the parish is the raising of truck, of which enormous quantities are shipped into New Orleans or to Northern markets. The open winters make it possible to raise a continued succession of vegetables, so that there is never a time when the land lies altogether idle. A few cattle and hogs are raised, but nothing approaching the number that could be raised if the attention of the people were once turned in that direction.

St. Bernard is noted as holding the battlefield of Chalmette and the historic Pakenham House, as well as the Chalmette National Cemetery.

The public schools have an attendance of 698. Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$5,421,339.

ST. CHARLES.

In the southeastern portion of the State, bounded by Lake Pontchartrain, Jefferson Parish, La Fourche Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, and Lake Salvador, is St. Charles Parish. It contains 251,520 acres, marsh, alluvial and wooded lowlands. Hahnville is the parish seat.

This is one of the parishes which is capable of producing a wide variety of products, but among the principal ones now cultivated may be mentioned sugar, rice, corn, truck and fruits. The population of the parish numbers about fifteen thousand. Only 28,000 acres have been opened up to cultivation; but a number of those acres furnish a fine demonstration of what has been done with the wet prairies of Louisiana. These are the reclaimed lands of La Branche and Paradis, where the most fertile soil ever found out-

RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

side of the valley of the Nile has been made ready for the farmer.

A great deal of artificial drainage has been established in this parish, and in addition to this, Bayous Des Allemands and La Branche carry off the surplus waters. The Texas & Pacific, the Louisiana & Texas, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company, the Frisco and the Illinois Central all traverse the parish, furnishing an abundance of railroad facilities.

St. Charles Parish has nine sugar houses, cypress mills, and a number of other enterprises. From St. Rose immense heads of cabbage are shipped to northern markets. Des Allemands has a shipping industry that is quite unique in Southern enterprise. Fish are caught in great quantities, are packed in barrels and shipped to northern packing houses.

The public schools show an attendance of 966. Taxes were assessed last year at \$2,902,873.

ST. HELENA.

Louisiana has often been likened to an arm-chair in shape, and among the line of parishes running along the arm of the chair is St. Helena. It is bounded by Mississippi on the North, and by Tangipahoa, Livingston and East Feliciana Parishes.

St. Helena contains 264,320 acres of pine hills, pine flats and bluff, all very fertile soil. It is drained by the Amite, the Tickfaw, and their branches. The New Orleans & Great Northern and the Kentwood, Greensburg and South Western give railroad transportation to the products of the parish. Greensburg is the parish seat.

In this parish as in others there is a great variety

of products raised, both for home consumption and to send to market; among them, cotton, corn, hay, oats, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane and very fine fruit. It is worthy of note that efforts are made to fill the needs of the parish, and that crop diversification is being practiced with great success. There is an awakening interest in live stock throughout the parish, and it is believed that this will ultimately become one of the most progressive portions of the State in this respect.

Both pine and hardwoods are among the timber assets of St. Helena; and there are extensive long-leaf pine forests. Game is abundant; and the Tickfaw River, especially, is noted for the abundance of its fine trout.

The public schools of the parish have 1,361 children in attendance. Taxes were assessed at \$1,057,025 last year.

ST. JAMES.

In the southeastern portion of Louisiana, bounded by Ascension, St. John the Baptist, LaFourche and Assumption Parishes is St. James; once a great sugar-producing parish, and at that time not expected to produce anything else. It contains 219,520 acres, made up of alluvial, wooded lowland, and coast marsh.

Instead of the old one-crop system, St. James is now one of the greatest producers of not only sugar, but corn, rice, tobacco, hay, oats, and truck, with other things too numerous to mention.

And the tobacco deserves more than a passing mention. What there is in the soil or climate that makes St. James the native home of the Perique Tobacco no one knows; but there and almost nowhere else one finds the famous Perique growing most abundantly. It is a source of great wealth to the parish, and the fact that it prefers that especial portion of the State to any other is greatly appreciated by the people of St. James.

The parish is drained by the Bayou des Acadians and other streams. Several railroad lines, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, the Louisiana Railway & Navigation, the Frisco and the Texas & Pacific traverse the parish.

The town of Convent, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, is the parish seat. It is in the center of a very rich district and has a large business.

The fruit of the parish, made up of figs, oranges, lemons, mandarines etc., is very fine, and a larger acreage is being given to orchards. There is an abundance of fine timber, all hardwood.

The public schools have an attendance of 2,739. Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,613,320.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

In the southeastern portion of Louisiana, bounded by Livingston Parish, Lake Maurepas, Tangipahoa, Lake Pontchartrain, St. Charles, La Fourche, St. James and Ascension Parishes is the Parish of St John the Baptist. It contains an area of 147,200 acres, alluvial and wooded lowlands. The parish lies on both sides of the Mississippi River, and the parish seat, Edgard, is on the west bank of the river.

The soil of this parish is very productive, well suited to the culture of sugar, which is the most important crop, as well as of rice, corn, etc., a variety of truck, and an abundance of fruits. The parish is drained by three large lakes; Pontchartrain, Maurepas and Des Allemands. Five great railroad lines make their way through the parish, on the east and west sides of the river:—the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, Illinois Central, Louisiana Railway & Navigation, the Frisco and the Texas & Pacific.

Live stock is raised to a limited extent; but it is certain that this line of industry will be greatly advanced within the next few years. Game may be found in the greatest abundance, and hunters have the pleasure at times of bringing home venison, or even bear meat, if the fates are kind to them. As for fishing, it is always one of the most entrancing sports in this country of inland waterways.



A GIANT TARPON CAUGHT AT CHEF MENTEUR.

The timber is very fine, and there are great saw mills which send many millions of feet of fine lumber into market every year.

Great attention is given to education, and there are 1,342 pupils in attendance at the public schools. The taxes for the past year were assessed at \$3,579,031.

ST. LANDRY.

St. Landry is one of the south-central parishes, bounded by Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, Lafayette, Acadia, and Evangeline Parishes. It comprises 639,360 acres, and there is great diversity of formation, as it includes prairie, alluvial, wooded lowlands, pine flats and bluff.

St. Landry has very fertile soil, and while cotton, rice and sugar are considered the most important crops, there is a wealth of others, including almost everything that can be grown within the borders of the State. Truck and fruits yield fine returns, and are being cultivated to a greater extent, while the parish is constantly giving greater heed to the opportunities offered by the raising of live stock.

St. Landry is drained by the broad and deep Atchafalaya, and by Bayous Rouge, Courtableu, Teche, Boeuf, and Nezpique.

Opelousas, one of the quaintest, most old-world towns and one of the most progressive exponents of the new spirit of the State, is the parish seat, and no visitor can be said to have really seen Louisiana unless he has spent a little while in this charming old town.

Live stock is raised extensively in this parish, and with great profit. Timber is abundant, and nowhere are there more beautiful forests.

Railroad transportation is furnished by the Texas & Pacific, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, the Southern Pacific and the New Iberia & Northern.

Quite unusual prosperity attends the public school system of the parish, and the attendance is 4,904. In the rural schools, nine boys are members of corn clubs, 13 of pig clubs, and 36 are members of agricultural classes. Seven girls are in tomato clubs, and are doing excellent work.

Last year tax assessments amounted to \$8,002,360.

ST. MARTIN.

The very name of this parish carries a charm with it, to those who love the ancient history of the State and who are lured by the charm of the poet as well as of the historian. This is the true Evangeline country, and it is said that where the parish seat, St. Martinsville, now stands Evangeline slept in her boat and dreamed of her lover, while Gabriel's departing boat passed down the other side of the Island.

St. Martin is one of the southern parishes, bounded by St. Landry, Iberville, Iberia and Lafayette Parishes. Wooded lowlands, prairie, alluvial and bluff make up the parish, which has an area of 385,520 acres, and is one of the most productive parishes to be found.

St. Martin is drained by the Atchafalaya, the Teche, the Tortue and other streams. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railway and the Frisco traverse the parish, and give its products an outlet to market.

Sugar, of course—for many long decades sugar has been the chief crop, as it is to this day; but now they raise corn, oats, hay, potatoes, peas and a number of other products. St. Martin also produces a world of fruits, and this industry is capable of indefinite expansion.

A great deal of stock is raised in this parish, of late years, and there is awakening interest in the business. It seems certain that stock raising will in a few years become the leading business of this, as well as of many other parishes.

The mineral wealth of St. Martin, so long unsuspected, is being brought to light. Oil and gas have been developed in the northeast section of the parish, and salt in the northwest; and great results are expected from the further work in these great fields.

The public schools have an attendance of 2,400; and taxes were assessed for the past year at \$3,656,510.

ST. MARY.

In the far south, one of the coast parishes, lies St. Mary, running out into coast marshes along the gulf. The parish is bounded by Assumption, Terrebonne and Iberia Parishes, and by the Gulf; and Franklin, in the extreme northeast, is the parish seat.

St. Mary has an area of 414,720 acres, made up of coast marsh, alluvial, prairie, wooded lowlands and bluff. Far south as it is, it has a great variety of products, and brings together into one section the corn and oats and hay which seem to belong properly to a country much further north, and the rice and sugar cane and fruits which pertain naturally to the Southern lands. Cotton, of course, is one of the products; and there are worlds of vegetables, in great variety and producing three or four crops to the season. Live stock thrive in this parish, and greater interest will be taken in them from year to year, as farmers learn the great advantage of their natural range.

Game and fish are always ready for the sportsman, in this ideal country, and men come from a long distance to roam the woods or the streams in pursuit of their favorite pastime.

St. Mary has extensive salt deposits and mines near the south coast.

The parish is drained by the Atchafalaya and by Bayous Teche, Sale and Cypremont. The Southern Pacific traverses the parish from east to west; and there is a branch line, the Iberia, St. Mary & Eastern.

Every visitor to the parish ends his pilgrimage at the great Salt Mines where the miners have gone down six hundred feet through solid salt, and where no one knows the depth of the deposit. This is one of the greatest items of the immense mineral wealth of the State of Louisiana.

The attendance at the public schools of the parish numbers 3,930; and the schools are being developed continually. The taxes for the past year amounted to \$8,907,134.

ST. TAMMANY.

When the parishes of Louisiana are drawn up in line for inspection, there is not one which claims greater interest than St. Tammany. It comprises that romantic and well-loved country known to the people of New Orleans as "Across-the-Lake," and lies north of the Crescent City, divided from it by the gleaming waters of Lake Pontchartrain. Mandeville, on the lake shore, is its "seaport," the point to which the lake steamers bring the crowds of excursionists or commuters. Covington, on the beautiful Bogue Falaya, is the parish seat.

St. Tammany is drained by Pearl River, West Pearl, Tchufuncta, Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falaya, Abita and other streams. The New Orleans & Great Northern runs trains from New Orleans through Slidell, Lacombe, Mandeville, Abita, Covington and on to Folsom. It is also traversed by the New Orleans & Northeastern.

The parish lies in the southeastern portion of the State, bounded by Washington, Orleans and Tangipahoa Parishes, by the State of Mississippi and by the Lake. It has an area of 590,720 acres and is made up of pine hill, alluvial and wooded lowlands, very fertile and yielding a great variety of products. Sugar and rice, cotton and corn, hay and oats, all kinds of legumes, potatoes and truck respond readily to the invitation of the farmer.

One of the great assets of St. Tammany is the wonderful curative quality of its pine-laden air. It has long been known as the finest health resort in the State, and many an invalid has been wooed back to health and strength in the balmy atmosphere of the St. Tammany woods. Camp Hygeia, the Tuberculosis Hospital for first-degree patients, numbers its cures by the hundreds.

Abita Springs, a few miles from Covington, takes its name from the splendid springs which pour out a ceaseless stream of 40,000 gallons a day, fine, health-giving water.

RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

Interest in live stock is growing rapidly, and dairy farms are being established in many places, with thoroughbred cattle. The fishing is excellent, and the game is abundant.

The attendance at the public schools is listed at 3,342. Taxes for the past year were \$6,303,954.

TANGIPAHOA.

If Louisiana were really an arm chair, right along the arm one would find Tangipahoa Parish; a long and narrow parish, bounded by Mississippi, and by Washington, St. Tammany, St. John, Livingston and St. Helena Parishes, also by Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas.

The area of Tangipahoa is 505,700 acres, made up of pine hills, pine flats, wooded lowlands and alluvial. The soil is fertile, and yields a great variety of crops, three or four in a season; but the parish is largely given up to strawberry-growing and dairying. Tangipahoa is known as the great strawberry country, and hundreds of carloads of berries are shipped North every spring, the crop bringing into the parish several millions of dollars. The output of the dairies is mostly shipped to New Orleans.

Amite, the parish seat, is near the center of the parish. Other important towns are Hammond, Pontchartroula, Kentwood and Independence, all of which are shipping centers for the shipment of berries and of truck.

Tangipahoa is drained by the Tangipahoa, the Natalbany and the Pontchartroula Rivers, and by a number of smaller streams. The Illinois Central and Baton Rouge Hammond and Eastern, the New Orleans & Great Northern, the Kentwood and Eastern and the Kentwood, Greensburg and Southwestern furnish adequate railroad facilities.

Fruit is one of the assets of this parish, and a constantly growing acreage is being devoted to Satsuma oranges and to grafted pecans. There are large timber interests, and many large mills are preparing the timber for market.

There is a keen interest in education, as is shown by the fact that 7,134 pupils attend the public schools throughout the parish, and of these, 683 are in the high school grades. The impetus that has been given to agricultural matters is evidenced by the numbers of boys and girls who have taken up rural club work; 54 boys in the corn clubs, 42 in the pig clubs, and 84 in agricultural classes; while 100 girls in this parish are members of tomato clubs, and 111 are taking domestic science courses.

Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$8,884,154.

TENSAS.

When LaSalle and Tonti first visited what is now Louisiana, they found the Tensas Indians living on the banks of Lake St. Joseph, within the present limits of Tensas Parish; and there are romantic accounts of ceremonial interviews with the chief and of strings of pearls which he gave to LaSalle—pearls "from the waters hereabouts."

Tensas Parish is in the northeastern part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi River, and bounded by Madison, Concordia, Catahoula and Franklin Parishes and by the State of Mississippi. It comprises 410,240 acres of alluvial and wooded lowlands—very rich, and capable of no one knows what enormous crops. The parish is drained by Tensas River and a number of bayous.

St. Joseph, on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain Road traverses the parish from north to south.

Along with many other parishes, Tensas looks upon cotton as its chief crop; but there are multitudes of others, which will, in time, come to be regarded as of even greater value. Corn yields fine crops, when it is properly cultivated; and there is an abundance of oats and of hay of various kinds to be had for the seeking. Sweet and Irish potatoes, peas and beans give a heavy yield.

Tensas is a fine fruit country, and it is so easy to

have a plentiful supply of peaches, plums and pears that those luxuries do not gain the attention they should. When LaSalle and Tonti made their memorable visit, they were amazed to find peach trees blooming, though it was January—and this was in the heart of the wild woods. This shows how native the peach is to the soil of this beautiful country.

Fish and game are exceedingly abundant. The timber is of the finest quality.

The attendance at the public schools in this parish is small, numbering only 230. Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$2,658,680.

TERREBONNE.

One of the parishes in the very utmost south is Terrebonne, with St. Mary, Assumption, LaFourche and the Gulf circled around it. It is the largest of the parishes, containing 1,265,280 acres; but a large proportion of this is marsh land that runs out to meet the Gulf and is part of the time submerged. The parish is made up of marsh, alluvial, and wooded lowlands; and there is an immense acreage of it that is cultivated, and is fertile beyond belief.

The products of Terrebonne are sugar and rice, with mammoth yields; hay and vegetables of many kinds; citrus fruits; and seafoods which are shipped to market in great quantities. The parish is drained by eight or ten large bayous; and is connected with the Southern Pacific at Shreveport. Houma, on the Bayou Terrebonne, is the parish seat.

The timber of the parish is abundant and some of it is very valuable. Some attention is paid to live stock. Game is to be found almost everywhere, and the fisheries give unlimited yields. Oyster and shrimp canning is becoming one of the important industries.

The schools are well patronized, the attendance being 3,620; and it is matter for pride on the part of the parish that 30 boys are members of corn clubs; 23 belong to pig clubs, and 57 are taking agricultural courses. Another encouraging sign is that 68 girls are in tomato clubs, 78 are in domestic science classes, and 10 are members of poultry clubs;—altogether a most encouraging showing.

Tax assessments for the past year amounted to \$4,872,310.

UNION.

Along the very northern line of parishes one finds Union, bordered by Arkansas, Morehouse, Ouachita, Lincoln and Claiborne Parishes. This interesting parish contains 582,700 acres of fertile land, made up of good upland and alluvial. The products of the Middle West and the coast country seem to be brought together in Union Parish; for it yields not only sorghum but sugar cane; and there are noteworthy crops of oats, corn, hay, peas, potatoes, tobacco—and wheat and rye. Diversified farming is giving a new tone to agricultural affairs in this parish, and this may be looked upon as one of the most promising sections of the State.

Union Parish is drained by the Ouachita River, by Bayou D'Arbonne and by other streams. The Arkansas Southern and the Little Rock & Monroe Railways afford railroad transportation to market. Farmerville, near the center, is the parish seat.

One of the delightful things about Union Parish is the fine drinking water found in wells and springs.

The fruit is attracting attention far beyond the limits of the parish and will ultimately become one of the best assets. In many ways, this parish is the ideal country for the homeseeker.

The public schools are receiving much attention, and number 3,990 in attendance. The boys' corn clubs have a membership of 35, and the pig clubs of 12, while 35 are taking the agricultural course, which has been found so valuable. Forty-eight girls are taking domestic science courses, and five are members of poultry clubs.

Tax assessments for the past year were \$2,523,080.

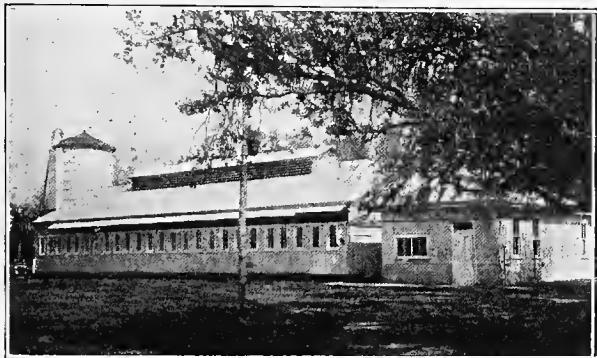
VERMILION.

As far as possible from Union; along the southern line of parishes, is Vermilion; bounded by Cameron,

Acadia, Lafayette, Iberia and the Gulf. It contains 800,000 acres, made up of coast marsh, prairie, and alluvial; and is very fertile. Sugar, rice and cotton make up the chief crops; but if everything that will grow there, or that has grown within the last few years, were enumerated, it would be looked on in other sections of the country as the wildest exaggeration. Corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, and endless varieties of truck—these are but few of the products really possible to Vermilion Parish.

The parish is drained by Vermilion River and several bayous. The Iberia & Vermilion and the Louisiana & Western Railway furnish railroad facilities.

Abbeville is the parish seat. The shipping of truck and citrus fruits and seafood constitutes an important business. This is the native land of the pecan, and



MODEL DAIRY HOUSE, SOUTHDOWN PLANTATION, NEAR HOUMA.

the pecan orchards will within a few years become one of the most profitable investments.

Schools have an attendance of 5,316; and in the rural schools, 31 boys are members of corn clubs, 22 belong to pig clubs, and 69 are in agricultural classes. Eleven girls are members of tomato clubs, and 69 of domestic science classes.

Tax assessments for the past year were \$5,090,880.

VERNON.

In the middle western portion of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, is one of the most progressive parishes of all that section; Vernon Parish, with Sabine, Natchitoches, Rapides, Allen and Beauregard Parishes and the State of Texas circled around it. It is one of the larger parishes, with an area of 935,600 acres; finely elevated, and made up of pine hills, prairie and alluvial. The soil is good. Cotton is the chief crop, but almost every other product of the State is numbered among the products of Vernon Parish.

The timbered country is beautiful, and one of the valuable assets is the extensive forests of long-leaf pine.

Vernon Parish is drained by the Sabine and the Calcasieu Rivers and a number of bayous and creeks. The Kansas City Southern, and the Santa Fe, with several branch roads, thread the parish.

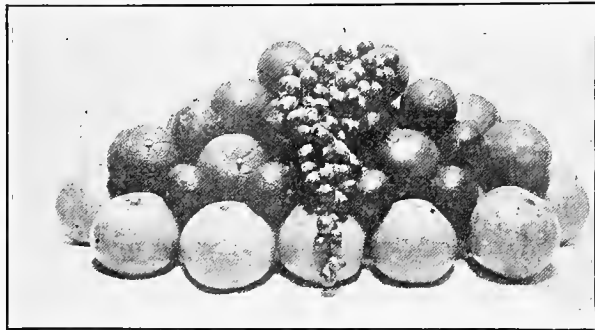
Leesville, on the Kansas City Southern, is the parish seat; an enterprising and progressive town. It has been said by important visitors: "Vernon Parish is a lumber country, and Leesville is its capital, with eight modern pine mills, which have a daily output of 1,250,000 feet, and employ 2,500 men. While Vernon is hesitating about immigration, she has devoted four years to farm education with valuable results. She has a government demonstration farm, and an agricultural high school. They have learned that most of the crops of the South can be grown here—cotton, sugar cane, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, oats and small grain, nutritious grasses, figs, grapes, melons, pecans and other fruits and crops. Live stock is the best bet, and poultry and hogs are sure winners."

With such a spirit as this abroad in the land, it is

not surprising to find that there are 5,262 pupils attending the public schools; that 55 are members of hog clubs, 63 of pig clubs, and 226 are taking the agricultural course; and that 54 girls are members of tomato clubs, and 52 are taking domestic science courses. Tax assessments for the past year were \$9,899,107.

One of the most valuable farm demonstration plants in the State is located near Leesville. It is operated by Nona Mills Company. This company is also utilizing 20,000 acres of cut-over pine lands for stock raising purposes and at present has 2,500 cattle on the range and is constantly adding to the number.

Three new saw mills are in prospect for the parish, one of which will be among the largest producers in the State.



LOUISIANA IS NOTED FOR ITS CITRUS FRUIT GROWING.

WASHINGTON.

In the northeast corner of the southern section of Louisiana is Washington Parish. It is at the very end of the chair-arm, and is bounded by Franksissippi, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa Parishes. Franklinton, on Bogue Chitto, is the parish seat.

Washington parish has an area of 427,520 acres,—pine hills and alluvial. Its products are many in kind, and the soil is fertile. Cotton, hay, oats, corn, tobacco, truck and fruits are among the ordinary products. Live stock thrives, and this section is becoming more and more a stock country, with herds of common cows being graded up, and with thoroughbred hogs gradually taking the place of the oldtime razor-back. Sheep and goats run the range, and do so well that they may be raised with almost no expense.

This parish is drained by Pearl River, Bogue Chitto and the Tchefuncta. The Kentwood & Eastern Railway and the New Orleans & Great Northern furnish railroad transportation.

Within the limits of Washington Parish is Bogalusa, noteworthy as the city which has grown up around the plant of the Great Southern Lumber Company, which has a capacity of one million feet a day.

Especial attention has been given to the cause of education in this parish, and the consolidated schools are models of their kind. The attendance is 5,215; and the interest in farm development is shown by the various rural clubs. The boys' corn clubs number 59 members; the pig clubs have an equal number, and 75 are taking agricultural courses. 52 girls are members of tomato clubs, 96 are taking domestic science courses and 7 are members of poultry clubs.

Last year's taxes in Washington Parish were assessed at \$5,406,250.

WEBSTER.

In the northeastern portion of the State, bounded by Arkansas, and by Claiborne, Bienville and Bossier Parishes, is Webster Parish; a thriving and enterprising commonwealth which should attract the attention of many a homeseeker. It has an area of 593,600 acres, good upland and alluvial,—the soil very fertile and capable of bringing large yields. Cotton, corn, hay and oats, potatoes, soy and velvet beans—these are only a few of the products which are gathered from

RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

Webster Parish fields. A great deal of stock is raised, and the entire parish is waking up to the opportunities along this line.

Webster Parish is drained by a number of large bayous. Minden, the wide-awake and enterprising parish seat, is at the junction of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific and the Louisiana & Arkansas Southern.

The timber is abundant and of the best quality, and the forests are beautiful.

Webster Parish has especial attractions on account of its mineral wealth. There are deposits of salt; and fire clay, potters' clay and lignite are found. The parish is brimming with opportunities which invite the visitor, and lands are held at a reasonable rate.

The attendance at the public schools of the parish



TYPICAL PLANTATION STORE.

amounts to 3,171. The tax assessments for the last year were \$3,739,022.

Minden, the parish seat, is famed for its educational facilities, its lumber manufacturing enterprises and its location. It is situated high above the country to the west, and is the home of much individual wealth. Its railway facilities are the Louisiana & Arkansas, which also has a branch to Shreveport from Minden, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, which crosses the Louisiana & Arkansas at Sibley.

WEST BATON ROUGE.

As the parish which holds the first bluffs along the Mississippi River, on the east side, was named "East Baton Rouge", so the country on the other side of the river won the name of "West Baton Rouge." It is in the southeastern part of Louisiana, bounded by Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge and Iberville Parishes. Its area is 134,400 acres, made up of alluvial and wooded lowlands;—exceedingly fertile. This parish is the smallest of all the sixty-four in the State, except Orleans. The area that is fit for cultivation is so productive that there is almost no limit to the generous yields in sugar, rice, cotton and every other crop that one may choose to plant.

West Baton Rouge is on the west bank of the Mississippi River, drained by Bayous Grosse Tete, Poydras and others. The Texas & Pacific, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railway—these are the lines which traverse the parish and give transportation to the vast products. Port Allen, on the Mississippi, is the parish seat.

This is one of the parishes which should be especially attractive to those who are interested in the splendidly fertile soil along the river;—soil which has been enriched by the washings from countries further north.

The attendance at the public schools is 964; and the taxes for the past year were assessed at \$2,458,722.

WEST CARROLL.

Away to the northeast, along the Arkansas line, is West Carroll Parish. It is bounded by East Carroll, Richland and Morehouse Parishes, and comprises 243,200 acres, bluff and alluvial—chiefly bluff. The land is very rich, and wonderfully productive. The parish is drained by Bayou Macon and Boeuf River. Floyd, on Bayou Macon, is the parish seat.

Cotton is listed as the chief product of this parish but the farmers are learning the value of diversification, and many other crops are being raised. Corn is taking an important place among the products, and forage crops are produced in large quantities. Therefore the interest in live stock is increasing. There is a great abundance of beautiful and valuable timber. Nowhere is there finer game, and the fishing is excellent.

The Iron Mountain traverses the parish from north to south.

There is great interest in education, 1,837 pupils attending the public schools. Twenty-three boys of this parish are engaged in corn club work; twenty are members of pig clubs, and forty-five are taking agricultural courses in the rural schools. Seventy-eight girls are in domestic science classes.

Tax assessments for the last year were \$1,806,790.

WEST FELICIANA.

One of the parishes along the chair-arm, bounded by Mississippi, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee and Concordia Parishes, is West Feliciana. It comprises 246,400 acres, alluvial and bluff, and in those fertile fields wonderful crops are grown. Cotton is the chief product for shipment; but corn, hay, oats, tobacco, sorghum, sugar cane, vegetables and legumes are raised in great quantities. The timber is of the finest, and is a source of revenue. The Mississippi River runs along the western border of the parish, and it is drained by Bayou Sara, Bayou Tunica and Thompson's Creek. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Road runs through the parish; also the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company. St. Francisville, on the Mississippi River, is the parish seat.

West Feliciana is becoming known as a fine fruit country, and a variety of choice fruit ripens in the orchards of this interesting parish. On the Tunica Hills fine grapes are raised, both soil and climate seeming to lend themselves to this delightful fruit.

Several years ago a few enterprising citizens who were convinced that there was a great future in the stock-raising business embarked in it with great enthusiasm and determination; with the result that there are few sections of the State which have made such progress in raising fine stock. Thoroughbred beef cattle and fine hogs, especially, have been brought into the parish in numbers; and West Feliciana is placing an object lesson before other portions of the State which have been a little slower in starting.

The attendance at public schools amounts to 420; but in the consolidated schools much progress has been made, the corn club numbering 17 boys, the pig clubs, 25, the girls tomato clubs enlisting 17, and 29 being engaged in poultry clubs.

Taxes for the past year were assessed at \$2,074,972.

WINN.

The last in the long list of Louisiana Parishes is Winn; a little north of the center of the State, bounded by Bienville, Jackson, Caldwell, LaSalle, Grant and Natchitoches Parishes. It covers an area of 610,590 acres, made up of pine hills, with a small proportion of good uplands. Winnfield is the parish seat, situated at the junction of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company and the Arkansas Southern. The parish is drained by the Dugdelemona River and by Bayous Saline and Jatt, and other smaller streams.

Winn Parish possesses great wealth in its enormous areas of long-leaf pine; and it may be said of the lumber companies operating in this parish that they

have practiced reforestation, and are doing their best to provide pine forests for future generations, instead of squandering the entire supply now.

Cotton and all the other products that belong to Louisiana are raised in this parish. The soil is rich and large crops are gathered, no matter what the especial growth that claims attention.

The mineral wealth of Winn Parish is so great that it alone should attract enormous capital and an army of homeseekers. Salt works are in the northwestern corner of the parish, and indeed, deposits of salt are found in various sections, destined to be one of the most important assets before many years. Besides this one item, the parish has marble, lignite, kaolin, gypsum, limestone, iron, fire clay, and potters' clay; a mere hint of which, in any Northern or Western State, would cause a rush of treasure-seekers to these favored fields.

The schools are flourishing, and the attendance amounts to 4,251. There are 45 boys in the corn clubs, 41 in the pig clubs, and 198 taking agricultural courses; while 15 girls are in tomato clubs, 752 are taking domestic science courses and 10 are members of poultry clubs. The tax assessment for the past year was \$4,752,960.

Winnfield is the parish seat, and is one of the most thriving communities of the State. It has a number of manufacturing industries and is quite a railway center. All railways traversing the parish pass through Winnfield, they being the Rock Island, the Tremont & Gulf, the Louisiana & Arkansas and the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN PINE INDUSTRY MEANS TO LOUISIANA.

Persons Employed	35,000
Persons Dependent on it for a Livelihood.....	140,000
Wages and Salaries Paid Yearly.....	\$15,808,414
Value of Product of 300 Southern Pine Mills in Louisiana Yearly	\$44,250,000

Figures just announced by the United States Forest Service show Louisiana as the second largest lumber-producing State in the Union, with an almost record-breaking output in 1916 of 4,200,000,000 feet, of which three-fourths, or over 3,000,000,000 feet, was Southern pine. To carry last year's Louisiana Southern pine output to market there were required 163,889 freight cars, or 3,642 solid trains of lumber of 45 cars each. Together these trains would extend for a distance of 1,428 miles, or from New Orleans to New York, with enough extra cars to reach halfway from New York to Boston.

Some of the things for which Southern pine has been found especially suitable are: Mill construction, ships and barges, cars, interior finish, planing mill products, boxes and crates, sash, doors, blinds and innumerable smaller industries.

(BOGALUSA—Continued from Page 103.)

The Great Southern Lumber Company has done much for Bogalusa and its citizens. A magnificent hospital has been erected, while a Young Men's Christian Association building and a Young Women's Christian Association building are also its handiwork. The only armory in the state outside of New Orleans is now in course of construction.

Bogalusa enjoys the distinction of having one of the finest school systems in the state, including a modern High School and several ward schools. Its waterworks, sewerage and electric lighting systems are complete and modern. Bogalusa has five churches.

Of great interest to visitors and of value to the South is the magnificent stockfarm known as the Bogue Chitto Stock Farms and established by the Great Southern Lumber Company to exploit the cut-over lands of Washington and other parishes.

W. H. Sullivan is the mayor of Bogalusa and the man behind every movement tending to its betterment and its development.

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